INSURANCE
Indian Companies expect full support from the people.
11

REGD. NO. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
Much more can be done in 1930 and our companies will do better
12

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

VOL. XIX NO. 10- BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA

SHOLAPUR PRISONERS HANGED IN YERAVDA JAIL

Bodies Of Dead Men Not Handed To Their Relatives

—:o:—

BOMBAY OBSERVES HARTAL ON MONDAY.

Crowds Hold Up Trams And Traffic.

LATHI CHARGES AND POLICE REPRISALS THROUGHOUT THE DAY

MORE THAN 250 PERSONS INJURED

POONA, January 12.

The four accused who were sentenced to death for the murder of policemen during the Sholapur riots of May last were hanged this morning.

Elaborate precautions were taken by the authorities to prevent any untoward occurrences.—A. P.

THE NAMES OF THE FOUR LEADERS WHO ARE EXECUTED ARE:—

(1) SJT. MALLAPPA DHANSHETI,
(2) SJT. SHRIKRISHNA NARAYAN SARDA,
(3) JAGANNATH BHAGVAT SHINDE
(4) ABDUL RASUL KHURBAN HUSSEIN.

The hartal declared in Bombay on Monday in honour of the four Sholapur accused who were executed at Poona was made an occasion for severe and repeated lathi charges by Police in Girgaum and Kalbadevi culminating in a toll of 250 persons injured.

The attempts made by some of the enthusiasts of the hartal to hold up tram and bus traffic were the signal for police reprisals of a very severe type. The lathi charges commenced at 10 in the morning and continued till late in the night.

The news of the execution of the Sholapur accused was received in Bombay in the morning. A hartal was declared and rapidly all the shops and markets in the city closed down.

The hartal synchronised with the "Babu Genu Day". At about 10 a. m. a tram car passing along Kalbadevi was stopped near the spot where Babu Ganu was killed exactly a month ago. The passengers in the tram were asked to alight and the tram driver also asked to join in it.

TRAMS HELD UP.

This was the first incident where persuasion was used. The next few trams were held up by crowds by placing boulders on the tram lines and resorting to rowdyism. This was soon followed by suspension of tram traffic on the Kalbadevi line for about an hour.

POLICE CALLED OUT.

It was at first believed that the police would take to an attitude of non-interference as they had done on the Mahomed Ali Day. But the police came out in large numbers and posted themselves all along Kalbadevi Road to give a "safe conduct" to the tram cars.

With the appearance of the police the tram service was resumed but trouble started again. The crowds who seemed determined to hold up traffic shouted at every tram car and tried to stop them by placing all sorts of obstacles on the path and in some cases by pulling down the tram poles.

POLICE REPRISALS BEGIN.

The police in their turn began lathi charges with marked vigor. From Kalbadevi the operations of stopping traffic spread to Girgaum and here again the police appeared with equal promptitude.

DETAILS.

By noon these parts of the city looked like armed camps. Small detachments of police armed with lathis were placed all along Girgaum. The first lathi charge was made at about 11 a. m. at Thakurdwar. Some people tried to stop a tram car and a large crowd collected on the spot.

A police lorry came post haste on the scene and the lathi police charged the crowds. At about the same time there were severe lathi charges at Bhuleshwar and Kalbadevi.

When the crowds were chased from the streets some persons resorted to stone-throwing. The first incident of stone-throwing occured at Kalbadevi at 12 noon when three lathi constables were going in a taxi towards Pydhonie. The taxi was stoned and the constables forced to alight from the vehicle and remove their head gear.

POLICE CHIEF ON THE SPOT.

Soon after this incident the Police Commissioner Mr. Wilson motored to the scene and his car was also stoned. The Commissioner alighted from the car and walked along the road swinging a small cane he carried but there was no further stone-throwing.

POLICE BREAK OPEN DOORS.

No sooner the Commissioner turned his back on Kalbadevi severe lathi charges were ordered. After beating and chasing away crowds some— policemen even entered private shops and beat people.

The circumstances that led to this incident were the demonstrations made by the crowds at the junction of New Charni Road and Girgaum Back Road. The police dispersed them and the people ran helter-skelter. Some of these took refuge in the Ramji Purshottam Building. The police rushed on the first floor of the building and battered the doors of a room. This occurred at about 3-30 p.m.

RED CROSS MEN BEATEN.

A similar incident took place at Mugbhat Lane Girgaum at 7.30 in the evening. After dispersing a crowd, the police went on the second floor of a building and commenced assaulting the inmates. In response to the cry for help some ambulance men went to the place. The police, however, beat even the red-cross men and the latter who had taken a stretcher along with

(Continued on page 5)

SHOLAPUR LEADERS WHO WERE HANGED

Mr. Kurban Hussein (22), young Labour Leader.

Mr. Jagannath Shindhe (23), a Youth League leader.

Mr. Kishan L. Strada (28), a Marwari leader.

Mr. Mallappa Dhanshetti, a Lingayat leader.

LATHI CHARGE ON BELGAUM PROCESSION

—:o:—

BELGAUM, Jan. 12.

The news of the execution this morning at Poona of the Mallappa Dhanshetti and three others convicted and sentenced in the Sholapur riot case reached Belgaum at two in the afternoon. It quickly spread throughout the town and a two-days' hartal was immediately declared.

Meanwhile, the District Magistrate, Belgaum, promulgated an order under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, banning for seven days all processions in the City and Cantonment and Belgaum extension. In spite of this a bare-headed procession was taken out in the evening. When passing through Khadebazar Street it was stopped by the police. The City Magistrate was present on the spot. The processionists were then ordered to disperse and about 40 minutes were spent in parleying. Then a lathi charge was made by the police at 6-45 p.m. in which about 60 persons were injured six of them seriously. Mr. Jivanrat Yalji, a local merchant and Congressman, is among the injured.—A. P.

E. AFRICAN INDIAN CONGRESS.

—:o:—

EXCITING SCENES FOLLOW A DEBATE.

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Nairobi.—Many persons were injured and three admitted to the hospital as a result of exciting scenes at winding up of the session of the East African Indian National Congress yesterday. The trouble started during a debate concerning the appointment of the Indian delegates on the Joint Committee for closer union. Blows were exchanged, chairs hurled and the dispute carried on to roadway outside. Sticks and stones were freely used. The police rushed up, quelled the disturbance and patrolled bazaars during the rest of the day.—Reuter.

TRAIN PLUNGES INTO RIVER

—:o:—

Many Injured In Japan Tragedy

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Tokio.—Five persons have been killed and 70 to 80 injured as a result of the engine and three carriages of a passenger train proceeding to Tokio jumping the rails while crossing a bridge near Kochi and plunging into a river.—Reuter.

ABOLITION OF CAPITAL SENTENCES

—:o:—

Bill To Be Introduced In Assembly

NEW DELHI, Jan. 12.

As the result of a ballot held today for non-official bills for the 27th instant in the Assembly, eight bills have been drawn for introduction.

Mr. Gaya Prasad has three bills, one of which is to abolish the punishment of death for offences under the Penal Code, other two being measures to amend Criminal Procedure Code, 1898, and the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885.

The first two are by Mr. Bhupat Singh from Bihar to prohibit export trade of cattle meat and prohibit export of Indian cattle.

Next two are by Sir Harisingh Gour to amend the Bar Councils' Act, 1926, and the Special Marriage Act, 1892.

Sir Harisingh Gour has another bill to remove certain doubts regarding dissolution of marriage of persons professing Hindu religion.—A. P.

PREPARING FOR NEXT WAR?

—:o:—

Troop Carriers Flight

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Cairo.—Three Air Force "Victoria" troop carriers, each capable of carrying twenty-three fully-armed infantrymen, left at 6-45 this morning on flight to Cape and back.

They will carry out troop-carrying exercises in various parts of Africa en route. Squadron-Leader Penderel commands flight.—Reuter.

"Offence" Of Playing The Part Of King George

—:o:—

BOY STANDS CRIMINAL TRIAL AT AGRA

(From a Correspondent).

AGRA, Jan. 1.

The case against Mr. Biharilal was taken up again to-day. The charge against the accused is that he played the part of King George V in the farce of R. T. C. In which capacity he is alleged to have made a speech creating disaffection against His Majesty the King and the Government established by Law. The prosecution witness when cross-examined by Mr. B. Pooranchand, Advocate for the accused, said, that they could not point out any particular sentence or words in the said speech, which is alleged to have created disaffection. The case is continuing.

NEW TAMIL NADU CONGRESS PRESIDENT.

—:o:—

20 FOREIGN CLOTH PICKETERS ARRESTED.

MADRAS, Jan. 12.

It is announced that Mr. K. Bhashyam has taken charge of his office as President of the Tamil Nadu Council of action. Mr. Bhashyam is a member of the Madras Bar Council and was Secretary of the last Madras Congress.

RELEASE ALL POLITICALS!

Mr. Kotti Reddi has given notice of a resolution which he intends moving at the next meeting of the Madras Legislature, recommending to the authorities concerned that in the opinion of the House, it is necessay to release all political prisoners not convicted of offences of actual violence, in order to create an atmosphere conducive of calm consideration of impending constitutional changes.

Twenty volunteers picketed a foreign cloth shop in Godown Street and were arrested. Four volunteers were arrested yesterday.—A P.

Alleged Army Deserter Arrested

PONDICHERRY, Jan. 12.

The British C. I. D. Police have arrested A. J. Baxter, an alleged deserter from the Royal West Kent Regiment stationed at Bangalore. He has been remanded to the custody in Villupuram Sub-Jail pending the arrival of military officials to escort him to Bangalore.—A. P.

C. P. Governor's Fulminations Against Congress

SAYS THERE IS LIMITED FIELD FROM WHICH LEADERS HAVE BEEN DRAWN'

Swarajist Who Ratted & Become Home Member Resents "Unjustifiable" Attacks On Officials

NAGPUR, Jan. 12.

Addressing the adjourned session of the C. P. Legislative Council to-day Sir Montagu Butler said that not only has the world slump in prices of agricultural produce been aggravated by local conditions but a deliberate attack has been made on the provincial revenues by those whose aim it is to overthrow the Government. The result is that directly under Excise and Forest and indirectly under other heads the Government will lose over 50 lakhs to income during the present financial year whilst expenditure is likely to increase by over 3 lakhs on combating civil disobedience movement itself.

In the coming year it is clear the Government will loose at least 32 lakhs under the head 'Excise' whilst the other heads suggest a diminution of at least 19 lakhs making 51 lakhs in all. This Province's total income is only about five and a half crores and it would be seen that a financial crisis of the first magnitude is in store for the Government.

LOYALISTS COMPLIMENTED.

Regretting the present situation he said that Government and the people would now have to face the stony path of retrenchment and contraction. He complimented all those who had resorted to constitutional means and kept amidst the prevailing excitement, often under great difficulties. As was the day of the world—much prominence has been given to those who broke the law but what struck him most was that there has been a very limited field from which leaders of the Civil Disobedience movement had been drawn, and the number and quality of those who had stood by the cause of ordered progress. He offered thanks for their support, rather than impute blame to those who through differing motives had taken to subversive practices. He thanked the large body of officials which had done its duty so well throughout the many weary months of exceptional stress. He eulogised the work of the police.

GOVERNOR ANGRY.

Relating to the civil disobedience movement he said he would not shirk his duty of putting down lawlessness whether directed the public generally or any section of the public but he wished to see the restoration of normal conditions all round as soon as possible, by releasing from the jail a large number of persons who realised the dangerous character of their actions and gave assurances for the future.

His Government had shown abandantly that it was animated by no vindictive feeling. At the moment a great hindrance to progress was the atmosphere of distrust and readiness to look for bad motives wher none existed or where there was only honest difference of opinion often on a matter of degree.

"In such an atmosphere to blame is easy but nothing big has ever been created out of mere criticism. There has been no greater task in the world's long history and certainly none more difficult than that which now faces, the peoples of Great Britain and India." Success, he felt sure, would be achieved in proportion as each trusted the motives of the other and was ready to pool what was good in each for the common benefit.

SWARAJIST WHO RATTED!

In the Central Provinces Legislative Council to-day, Mr. Y. M. Kale moved a motion for the adjournment of the House in connection with the agrarian riots in Buldana District. The mover alleged that police and higher officials took no prompt action to arrest the progress of the riots and turned deaf ears to several complaints.

Mr. Raghavendra Rao, Home Member, opposing the motion protested against 'unjustifiable' remarks against officers. After two hours discussion, the motion was lost by 17 votes to 41.—A. P.

WHO SAYS WE ARE DISAPPOINTED?

—:o:—

R. T. Tamasha Artistc Interviewed

LONDON, Jan. 12. (2-50 p.m.).

Mr. K. T. Paul, one of the delegates to the Round Table Conference has left for Italy, where he will spend ten days before leaving for India from Naples. Interviewed by Reuter at Victoria Station, Mr. Paul said: "I leave London quite happy about final stages of the Conference and its likely coming decisions."—Reuter.

INDIAN DELEGATES SHAKE HANDS WITH KING AND QUEEN

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Their Majesties King and Jueen received nearly a hundred members of Indian Delegation to the Round Table Conference on their farewell visit to Buckingham Palace this morning.

Their Majesties shook hands with each of them as they were presented by Mr. Benn and wished them good-bye.—Reuter.

—:o:—

PESHAWAR PICKETING GOING STRONG.

PESHAWAR, Jan. 12.

Picketing continues in Charsadda. The total arrests now exceed 200. Fifty political prisoners undergoing imprisonment in Peshawar Central Jail were transferred to Dera Ismail Khan last night.—A. P.

R. T. C. PLENARY SESSION ON 19th.

—:o:—

Govt's Policy To Be Announced

SEPARATION OF SIND CONSIDERED

LONDON, Jan. 12.

It is hoped that Round Table Conference will sit in full Committee on 15th and 16th January and possibly on 17th. This body will receive reports of Federal Structure, Defence, Minorities, Franchise, Services, North-West Frontier and Sind Sub-Committees. If it is able to get through its work, there will be plenary meeting on the 19th or 20th January at which Mr. MacDonald will announce Government's policy.

The greater part of the time of the Sind Sub-Committee which met to-day under the presidency of Earl Russell, was devoted to a statement of the case of separation and at the present moment each side is submitting its respective case. It is expected that it will again meet to-morrow. Federal Structure Sub-Committee and two other Committees meet this afternoon.—Reuter.

MUSLIM FLIER ABANDONS FLIGHT

CALCUTTA, Jan. 12.

A private cable received here states that Mr. A. M. Murad, the Bengali Muslim flier who damaged his machine in Basra in an attempt to win the Aga Khan Prize, has abandoned his flight and is returning to Karachi by the next air-mail. The machine which cannot be repaired is being sent here by boat.—A. P.

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Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number ... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—Clerks, Overseers, Doctors, Engineers, Law Graduates to consult with KAPOOR & CO., Employment Suppliers, Delhi.
A R4106

WANTED—An educated resident GOVERNESS in an Indian family. Salary and all found. Please apply with testimonials and salary required to Box No. 591, Advt. Dept. 'Bombay Chronicle."
A R4102

WANTED—By an old established Life Office, SPECIAL AGENTS in every district of the Bombay Presidency. Influential and energetic men, who could influx good business personally and through subagents need apply with full particulars and expectation of yearly business. Liberal terms of commission with allowance to capable men. Apply Box No. 594, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4104

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY both for males and females to earn an income of Rupees 50 to 500 in spare hours without trouble and inconvenience. Apply Box No. 576, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4061

WANTED—TRAVELLING ORGANISERS to secure orders for Swadeshi cloth. Pay Rs. 50/- p.m. plus commission and T. A. Cash security Rs. 100/- essential. Apply M. S. MANMOHAN KUMAR, Mazagaon, Bombay with one anna stamp.
A R3926

Medical.

INTERNAL HAIR DYE (TONIC). Its 40-days' Internal Use, turns white hair into jet black by roots till life. Besides it sharpens Memory, aids eye-sight, confirms teeth, restores manhood, cures piles, constipation, and prolongs life. Price 40-days' use Rs. 10. DOORWESHI MEDICAL WORKS, No. 8, Laheriasarai (Bihar).
R 4098B

Trade Announcement.

SPECIALISTS — "Non-Glossy" School Blackboard paints and painters, "Non-Corrosive" inks: Blue-Black, Red, etc. Furniture French-polishing, a speciality. MANOHAR K. & CO., Bombay No. 4.
T R4099

SWADESHI MATCHES — Indian Capital, manufactured by Indian labourers and certified by MAHASABHA. Delivered free at all stations in Rashtriya Labels. LALOOBHAI JECHAND SHAH, Swadeshi Matches and Cigarettes Merchants, Bombay 3.
R3927

Profession.

N. PURUSHOTTAM, original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter, has retired and is observing silence for further progress. He will however help all through the post as usual if addressed with a reply envelop to N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda.
R2

Matrimonial

WANTED.—A RAJPUT BRIDE for a Rajput bachelor of good and respected family. Apply with and for particulars to 595 Advt., Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

Books & Stamps.

WANTED—Secondhand, pages untorned KELLEY'S DIRECTORY, First Volume 1929 and 1930. Quote Mazharul-Hasan, Pipar (Marwar).
L R4105

Educational

AMERICAN DEGREES in all departments are available by home-study. Director, THE NATIONAL COLLEGE OF CULTURE, Kalbadevi, Bombay.
M R4107

Loans

WANTED—A LOAN of Rupees 35,00,000 only on a safe Zemindari Security in Behar. Apply Box No. 593, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
L R4101

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST SHARE CERTIFICATE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 5774 in respect of 30 Ordinary Shares Nos. 397722 to 397751 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, standing in the name of Mr. Valabdas Moolchand, has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these Shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Electric House, Post Fort Bombay No. 1, within one month from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate Share Certificate will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Date 31st December, 1930.
R4108

NOTICE.

IT IS NOTIFIED HEREBY for the information of all concerned that my sons named HEMCHANDRA NARSHI and RAMCHANDRA NARSHI have already severed their connections with me and I have nothing to do with any sort of dealing that they are having with any person or persons. Whatever they are doing, they are doing at their own risk.

NARSHI DHANJI,
(Calcuttawala).
Vinjan (Cutch).
R4100

TO ALL TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that as the widow of the late Prince Md. Habeebulla Khan of Bhopal, I am interested in all the estates left by him.

Anybody dealing with an shares or any other property left by him, will do so at his own risk.

BEGUM FEEROZA DULHAN SAHIBA,
Widow of late Prince Md. Habeebulla Khan of Bhopal.
Villa Rachel,
Poona,
26th December, 1930.
2276

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

MYSORE GOVERNMENT will purchase for cash their 7 per cent. loan-bonds repayable on 1st November, 1931. Intending sellers may apply to the Controller Mysore Government, Bangalore.
2303

Public Notices

NOTICE

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT—Act VII of 1913—and in the matter of the ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., (In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to Section 216 of the Indian Companies Act 1913 the ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above named Company will be held at the Office of the Liquidators, that is, at 95 Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th January, 1931, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the afternoon for the purpose of having Accounts laid before them, showing the manner in which the winding has been conducted, and the property of the Company has been disposed of and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidators at the said Meeting.

Dated this Bombay, 6th January, 1931.

DAROOWALLA, DOOMASIA & Co.
2339 Liquidators.

Tender.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply during the year 1931-32 of:—

(a) Iron castings of various sizes weighing approximately 450 Cwts.
(b) Brass, gun metal and aluminium castings of various sizes—Brass and gun metal weighing approximately 80 Cwts. and aluminium 1 Cwt.

The tenderers are at liberty to quote for either (a) or (b) or for both.

The tenders will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on TUESDAY, the 20th day of January, 1931.

The tenders should be sealed, superscribed "Tender for castings", addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant with a deposit of Rs. 500 each for (a) and (b).

The Mechanical Engineer, will, on application at his Office at the Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, give any further information that may be required.

Forms of tenders will be issued by the abovementioned Officer on payment of Rupee one per form which will, in no case, be refunded.

(Sd.) T. K. RODDAN,
City Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 10th January, 1931.
2330

K. E. M. HOSPITAL, BOMBAY.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of Diets, &c. to the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital, Parel, Bombay, for one year commencing from the 1st March, 1931

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B. T.) on MONDAY, the 26th January, 1931. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed envelopes, which must be endorsed "Tenders for the supply of Diets, &c. for the K. E. M. Hospital."

Forms of Contract, specifications, &c. and any other information that may be required will be supplied by the Dean's Office, K. E. M. Hospital, Parel, Bombay, on personal application. A charge of Rs. 2/- will have to be paid for each set of tender forms.

The attention of the tenderers is invited to the general directions published with the tender.

JIVRAJ N. MEHTA,
Dean.
2316

Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 25 OF 1931.

Re.: MADHAVRAO JESINGRAO, lately carrying on business as Commission Agent in Pearls and precious Stones at Shaik Memon Street, outside the Fort of Bombay: ..... A Debtor.

Ex-parte: KALIANBHAI NAGINBHAI: .... Petitioning Creditor.

On the 9th day of January, 1931, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor as an Insolvent.

Dated this 9th day of January, 1931.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.
2340

Auction Sales.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT MODIKHANA STREET, WITHIN THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Malvi, Mody Ranchoddas and Co. Attorneys for the Mortgagees Messrs. Shamji Girdhar, Tribhowandas Girdhar and Dayalji Girdhar and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Soonderdas Gopaldas in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 26th day of June, 1929, and further charges dated the 19th day of July 1929 and 10th day of December 1929 made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part sell by public auction the undermentioned immovable property on Friday the 16th day of January, 1931 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement (161) one hundred and sixty-four square yards or thereabouts and registered by the collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax Collectors Old No. 107, New No. 870, Old Survey No. 1071 and New Survey No. 1 and 2/8590 and under quit and ground rent tenure Collectors Old No. 685 New No. 5875, Old Survey No. 1071 and New Survey No. 1 and 2/8590 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1256 of Fort Division together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay Municipality under Ward A. No. 2076 and Street Nos. 198 and 200 all which said premises are situate at and on the next side of Modikhana Street, within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement (159) one hundred and fifty-nine square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under quit and ground rent tenure under Collectors Old No. 586, Old Survey No. 1070 and New Survey No. 8589 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1256 of Fort Division together with the messuage tenement or stable standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay Municipality under Ward A No. 2075 and Street No. 196 and all which said premises are situate at and at the West side of Modikhana Street within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchhoddas and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office at 41, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.

GANDHI AND CO.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT KAMATIPURA 2ND LANE, BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Messrs. Desai and Co., Attorneys for Suja Ratna and Co., the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Hallimabai Deen Mahomed, the Mortgagor, in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, dated 30th July, 1929, made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Immoveable Property on TUESDAY, the 13th January, 1931, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece of Quit and ground rent land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kamatipura Second Street, containing 52-3/9 square yards or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 1161, Street Nos. 58-60 and New Street No. 37.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Desai and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at No. 70, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

Auction Sales.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS STATION (G. I. P. RAILWAY).

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 27th January, 1931, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Victoria Terminus Station of the G. I. P. Railway, the following unclaimed goods:—

Bicycle, sewing machine, iron and folding cots, carved teapoy, imitation ornaments, leather goods, designed wall papers, new cloth and clothing, miscellaneous old and new English and vernacular books, almanacs, fancy beads and toys, electric table fan, scented oil, phonograph records, brass and copperware, trunks, hand bags, and various other articles, etc., etc.

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Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at No. 25, Derby Hotel, Colaba Causeway, Apollo Bunder, a valuable furniture of Derby Hotel which is to be closed on account of trade-depression, such as dining tables, chairs, sideboards with mirrors, cushioned sofas and chairs, almirahs, marble top tables, dressing tables, iron cots, screens, card tables, Persian carpets, writing tables, easy-chairs, glass, crockery, silver and platedware, cooking utensils, zinc and enamel bath tubs, wall-stands, E. fans, bulbs and shades, counter, counter-chairs, office tables, revolving chair, shelf, hat-racks, cane chairs, etc., etc.

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PREMIER MUST SPEAK OUT

No Communal Settlement Is Possible On Assumption

Commenting on the Hindu-Muslim problem, the 'Manchester Guardian' writes in Mail Week:—

The Hindu-Moslem problem is India's supreme problem. That has been said often enough, sometimes with complacency, sometimes with a real sense of all the suffering and bitterness religious rivalry involves. There have been bloody wars and long-enduring political strife in Europe owing to the disharmony of Protestantism and Catholicism, and these are but two aspects of a single faith, a single philosophy. Hinduism and Mohammedanism are utterly different. They have no link except only that they are both religions both attempts to explain the infinite in terms of the finite. The cultures that they have produced are different; the whole attitude to life and manner of life that they engender are different; their rites are not merely different but mutually offensive. And the devotees of both, existing side by side in one country, neither intermarry, nor eat together, nor enjoy any kind of personal intimacy the one with the other. We have our minority problems in Europe, but there never was a minority problem like this in the history of the world. It is enormous. And it cannot be wondered at that from time to time religious rivalry in India expresses itself violently. Such violence has hitherto more often than no been put down by British troops. They were most effective for the purpose because neutral and under the orders of a neutral Government. You might think that the Mahomedan minority would tend to cling to this neutral element The curious thing is that it doesn't. It wants the British Raj to come to an end as much as the Hindu majority does. It wants India to be Indian even if in consequence it has to fight for its life as a community. At the same time, being 70,000,000 dispersed amongst 216,000,000, it is afraid. All minorities are afraid—even the British minority in India. Because of its fear the Mohammedan minority has insisted that along with each extension of responsible government there should be safeguards in the foot of guaranteed seats or communal representation Only on such terms could it have democracy at all. And this has led to much wrangling—the minority wanting so much, the majority prepared to concede so much. There have been Lucknow Pacts and much brave talk But there has never been a real settlement.

NATIONALISTS ALL

The time has now come when India looks like getting something approximating to self-government. The Mohammedan delegates, for instance Mr. Jinnah, are as hot for this as anyone else. The near prospect of a fully responsible All-India Legislature gladdens the hearts of the Mohammedan delegates as Indian Nationalists and hardens their hearts as Mohammedans. For any All-India Legislature must have a permanent Hindu majority. And if in this Legislature resides all ultimate power what weapon has the Mohammedan minority to protect itself against being treated as minorities have nearly always been treated in Europe as well as in Asia? The Mohammedans were once a ruling race in India; they are naturally reluctant to risk suffering the fate of a defeated race. And they know perfectly well that elections as such are no sort of safeguard. What they want and are determined to have is a guarantee minority in the Central Legislature, elected from purely Mohammedan constituencies and control of those provinces, like the North-West Frontier Province and the Punjab, where they happen to preponderate. The Hindus are not prepared to agree to this. Therefore there is a deadlock. For what they want most—responsibility at the centre—the Hindus may yet make unexpected concession, but not until they are quite sure of getting responsibility at the centre. The Mohammedans, for their part, might not be so obdurate but for the fact that those whom they represent in India are watching each move carefully ready to repudiate an agreement which seems to surrender any single advantage. At the moment there is not the slightest hope of an agreement being reached. Each delegate has a dual role. He is a Nationalist longing for the time when India has self-government, believing that the time has now come for her to have it; and he is a Hindu or Mohammedan eager to do the best he can for his own religion. As Nationalists the delegates are at one; as Hindus or Mohammedans they are rivals, suspicious and afraid of one another. The fate of the Conference depends on which role counts for most with them. And even that fact cannot emerge until Mr. MacDonald makes some statement as to the Government's policy.

PREMIER MUST ANNOUNCE POLICY.

Mr. MacDonald has made speeches, presided over committees, held parties at Chequers. He has done everything that a good chairman of an important conference should do except give us a smallest hint as to the Government's attitude in regard to the question of responsibility at the centre. And this is just what the delegates care most about. Until Mr. MacDonald makes a statement as Prime Minister all issues before the Conference will hang fire. Even the one decision so far made—the Burma should be separated from British India—has now been retracted. The point is that the delegates intend to give nothing away until they know what they are to get in return. Especially they will give nothing away as Hindus or as Mohammedans. They will make no pact now on the assumption that there is to be responsible government at the centre. The promise of responsible government at the centre must precede the pact. It is most important, then that Mr. MacDonald should let the Conference know as soon as possible whether, in fact, his Government is prepared to hand over the government India to an Executive dependent on the support of an elected All India Legislature, supposing that Hindus and Moslems manage to settle their political differences. As Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru said the other day, Hindu-Moslem differences have been discussed for years now. But such discussions had a certain unreality because the government of the country was still in the hands of an independent Executive. So it has been with the recent conversations in London. Hindus and Mohammedans can only really settle their differences when the whole government of their country, which they have shown they care for as a whole, depends on it. At all costs we must avoid even seeming to use Hindu-Moslem rivalry as an excuse for withholding from India a satisfaction of her legitimate demands.

WILL TURKEY BORROW MONEY FROM AMERICA?

Kemal Appears In "Talkies"

(BY J. W. KERNICK.)

It is becoming increasingly evident that Turkey desires to strengthen her economic, political and cultural relations with America During November Julius Klein, the American Assistant Secretary of Commerce, spent several days in Angora and was received by Mustapha Kemal, Mr. Klein had previously visited other European countries, but nowhere was he accorded such a reception as at this capital. The Turks went out of their way to fete him, and Mr. Klein said that he was deeply impressed by what he saw and heard.

During his visit it was reported that an American financial group had made an offer of a large loan to Turkey, and it was suggested that Mr. Klein's presence in Angora might have something to do with the matter. Although this was denied it is a fact that American capitalists are beginning to take a close interest in Turkey, and many people think that, sooner or later, a Turkish loan will be floated in the New York market. The Angora Government wishes to fund the Ottoman debt, which has seen more or less of a millstone round its neck for more than a quarter of a century. With the European money market disinclined to lend more money, Turkey places her hopes in America

KEMAL IN THE TALKIES.

Meanwhile the President of the Turkish Republic has been featured in a talking film taken for an American concern at his farm outside Angora. The American Ambassador, Joseph Grew, introduces Kemal to the public. For several hours Kemal and the Ambassador were followed by the camera men taking "shots" of them. The Gazi has a sigularly clear voice and it is hoped here that this talkie will be a useful piece of propaganda for Turkey in America.

Although Turkey does not belong to the League of Nations she takes the keenest possible interest in disarmament and Foreign Minister Tewfik Rushdi is attending the Preparatory Disarmament Conference at Geneva. Turkey's view is that while international disarmament is highly desirable and must be regarded as an ultimate aim it is nevertheless essential that each country possess adequate means of defence in case of attack. It is the view of the authorities that the only way whereby the danger of attack can be neutralized, thus enabling a reduction of armaments, is by the conclusion of regional pacts and treaties.

Turkey has made treaties of friendship and non-aggression with all of her neighbours and other European and Asiatic States. These treaties include clauses providing neutrality by both parties in the event of either being attacked by a third power. Italy has encouraged Turkey in this direction and it is probable that Italian-Greek and Greco-Turkish pacts will shortly be welded into one. Such event, it is argued, would be a solid guarantee for peace among the nations concerned but it is recognized that it might awaken suspicion in other quarters.

NAVAL TREATY WITH GREECE.

With Greece, Turkey has gone further and made a naval agreement whereby the two countries promise not to construct warships without consulting each other six months in advance. This arrangement should enable both Turkey and Greece to effect considerable economies in naval expenditure, as hitherto there has been a good deal of naval rivalry between them. Chief credit for this agreement is given to Premier Venizelos, who wished at all cost to prevent competition between the two States, which have settled all their differences and agreed to abide by the terms of the Lausanne treaty.

Land armament is a difficult matter for Turkey, as her Asiatic frontier is extensive and borders on Syria, Iraq, Persia and Soviet Russia. The Kurds and other malcontents are constantly giving trouble along the Persian and Iraq frontiers, thus necessitating holding in readiness a large force of troops to crush any disorders.

Hitherto Turkey has spent almost half her budget on national defence, but this year there is a slight decrease. The Government would like to make a further reduction, but the present internal situation renders this impossible.

THE LATE CZAR'S REMAINS

Removed From Russia In Rope-Bound Chest

AMERICAN CONSULATE'S SERVIE.

(BY MAIL).

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.

Details of the journey through the Bolshevik lines of the remains of Czar and other members of the Imperial family are given to-day by Franklin Clarkin, former Vice Consul of the United States in Siberia.

The remains, which are said to be now in a private chapel of General Janin, Commander of the Czech Legionnaires, were placed, according to Mr. Clarkin, in an old rope-bound chest and brought out of Russia under the American flag at the instance of Admiral Kolchak. The latter feared that they would be captured by the Reds after his Government at Omsk had fallen.

The American Consulate, established in a railway carriage, had been retiring from Moscow as the Bolsheviks advanced, and the box containing the remains of the Imperial Family was taken on board at Omsk.

CHEST USED AS SEAT.

Admiral Kolchak had requested Mr. Harrison, then American Consul General, to take charge of the box "as an act of Christian grace."

It was not, however, until the train reached Harbin that Mr. Harrison was aware of the nature of its contents. There four officers representing the Government reverently took possession of the chest. On its journey from Omsk to Harbin the chest had been used as a seat. Admiral Kolchak's fears that he would be unable to protect the relics seemed to be justified for he was captured at Irkutsk as he attempted to follow the American Consulate train and was executed.

Mr. Clarkin and his superior assumed that the box contained all that was found in the mine in which the bodies of the Imperial family were thrown. They next heard of it in 1921, when it reached a small port on the Gulf of Trieste. Later they were informed that it was safe in Roumania.

INFORMATION WANTED

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Will any of your numerous readers oblige me with addresses of Non-British Correspondence Schools coaching up Students in Structural Engineering by Post, preferably Indian, at the following address? Hargovindas Morarji, New Zaveri Building, Parel, Poibawdi, Bombay.—Yours, etc.,

HARGOVINDAS M. MISTRY.

Jan. 7.

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SANATOGEN must do you good, because it provides the debiliated cells of body and nerves with exactly those elements — phosphorus and albumin — that are nature's building materials of real Health and Strength.

Sanatogen will shorten that long period of recovery and give new strength and vitality to your blood and nerves. Sanatogen is not a drug, but a builder of health, reliable and natural. That is why Dr. D. J. Jones wrote in the Indian Medical Gazette:

"I have used Sanatogen on a large scale after debilitating diseases and have every reason to be satisfied with the results obtained."

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A remarkable increase of appetite will soon follow the use of Sanatogen, due to its strengthening influence on the nerves regulating the digestive system. This double action of Sanatogen [a strengthening food itself *and* a creator of appetite] speeds up your convalescence. You will soon again enjoy that happy feeling of radiant vitality and health.

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SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.

WHAT INDO-BRITISH BREACH WILL MEAN

... IT WILL UPSET WORLD POLITICS ...

Harold Nicholson writes in the Evening Standards."

The conversation yesterday still centred around Mr. Churchill's provocative speech on India. Opinions were divided. There were some who said that Mr. Churchill was justified at this moment in calling a spade a spade. There were others who said that it was a mistake to talk of spades when when all that was left to us was a most invertebrate trowel. And on such lines did the argument, across the Sunday face of England, frise and fail.

Far be it from me to comment upon the political aspects of this question. Even further be it from me to embark upon any consideration of the economic consequences of the loss of India. There are those who contend that our withdrawal would be very bad for India: they may be right. There are those who contend that any "weakness" at this moment would spell future ruin to Lancashire: they may also be right.

In practice, I suppose, the flow of affairs will be slow, and the current will be blocked and hidden by the dams of formulae and the weeds of compromise. But some day, some time, we may indeed find that we are no longer responsible for the governance or the defence of India. It is interesting to reflect, in purely conjectural fashion, how profound an alteration such an event would cause in our present habits of thought.

OUTLOOK ON WORLD POLICY.

Let it not be supposed for one moment that I foresee or desire an early evacuation of the Indian peninsula. It must be remembered that the Oriental mind is subject to wide gaps in continuity. Five years from now the people of India may be bored with their own politicians. The first act of the drama has been played out in an atmosphere of intense national excitement. It may well be followed by a prolonged interval during which both the audience and the actors will take a rest. And when the play resumes circumstances, and our own will to power, may have improved.

Let us consider, however, the possibility of the evacuation of India and examine the modifications which that supreme event would induce in our national character and our outlook upon world-policy.

For in practice this amputation of an important and accustomed limb would alter, not merely the whole basis upon which our foreign policy now rests, but also the innermost convictions and aptitudes of our race.

I am not discussing whether the loss of India would have a bad effect or a good effect: I am not discussing whether it be preventable or unpreventable, whether it be impending or evitable: I am merely examining, from the academic point of view, some of the less obvious effects, external and psychological, which so vast a change would produce.

DISAPPEARING INTERESTS.

Take, for instance, the question of Foreign Policy. The continuity of our foreign politics, based as they are upon the defence of India, would be abruptly severed. The Mediterranean would henceforward become for us a matter of detached interest —a mere Latin or Hellenic lake. The Egyptian and the Palesders Malta at last would cease to interest us. Our position in regard to the Suez Canal would become that merely of bondholders Mtlta at last would cease to be our island and become "isola nostra." Our traditional friendship with Greece would lapse, as might also our traditional hostility to Russia. Our anxiety regarding Turkey and the Straits would cease to be an element in our considerations. Cyprus would join the Greek Empire Albania would be finally absorbed in Italy, and Europe, for us, would be considered merely in terms of the defence of London.

True it is that something approaching this result may be reached independently of any interest which we may retain in the defence of India. For the Mediterranean, with the development of aircraft as a weapon of marine defence is rapidly ceasing to be a sea and becoming a river. In a few years it may be as impossible to convoy transports through the Mediterranean as it is to-day impossible to convay them up the Seine. It is probable that the Suez Canal in ten years from now will in any case have ceased to be, in war, a channel of communication.

CENTURIES OF EFFORT.

Let us assume, however, that this alteration arises, not from the difficulty of defending the route to India, but from the fact that we have no India left to defend. Our whole unceasing effort in Persia and Siam, our whole relations with the trucial chiefs on the Arabian littoral, our whole position in Irak or in the Persian Gulf will become, not untenable merely, but wholly unnecessary. —

For centuries the reseavoir of our energies has been expended on these farflung outposts. In what directions, once the pipe is blocked, will these energies be discharged?

The first effect, psychological rather than political, will be that our eyes, accustomed for three centuries to look towards the East, will turn their direction and gaze towards the West. We shall cease to think in terms of domination, and shall begin to think in terms of co-operation (even on subordinate terms) with other English-speaking races. We shall, in other words, lose our pride.

Will that, I wonder, have a good or a bad effect upon our English character? Certain results of this diminution of complacency are self-evident. We shall have, when that time comes, to rely more on intelligence and less on character." It will be no use having dominant characteristics if there is no one left for us to dominate.

NEW OPPORTUNITY.

I feel, and hope, that the stored energies of our race, thus released from the white man's burden, will find expression in the white man's opportunity. The public school spirit, when that day comes will die a sudden death. We shall admire the scientist more even than we rugger blue. And when we have returned to the smaller scope, the more restricted area, of the England of Elizabeth, we we may devote to the things of the mind those vast energies which hitherto we have devoted to the things of the body.

may recapture something of our old Elizabethan eaterprise, we may devote to the things of the mind those vtst energies which hitherto we have devoted to the things of the body.

For the desire to subjugate alien races is largely a physical desire—an affair of the nerves. Most people, imagine that our control of subordinate population brings out the finest qualities of our race. Thtre are some eccentrics however, who contend that it would be an excellent thing for the British Empire to cease to be one.

SPORTSMEN OF THE EMPIRE

Tribute To Indian Princes

LONDON, (By Mail.)

British sportsmen of all ages and degree toasted the Ruling Indian Princes at the Savoy Hotel and sang. "For they are jolly good fellows."

Men famous for their prowess at every branch of games, athletics, and field sports, including the eighty-year-old Sir Claud Champion de Crespigny, assembled at lunch under the auspices of the British Sportsman's Club. Their guests of honour were: The Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda, The Maharaja of Patiala, The Maharaja of Alwar, The Maharaja Rana Sahib of porbandar, The Maharaj Rana of Jhalawar, The Yuvaraja of Mysore, The Maharaja of Darbhanga, and The Maharaja of Burdwan.

The Maharaja of Patiala, who is a fine cricketer and a generous patron of the game, was a distinguished figure, wearing a light blue turban with Western morning dress. The Maharaja of Alwar, a polo player of renown, was also outstanding in a rich plum-coloured dress, with olive-green biretta.

The Princes were received with a fanfare of trumpets when they entered the hall, escorted by the Earl of Lonsdale, the chairman, and the chief guests.

THE KING'S MESSAGE.

There were loud cheers when Lord Decies announced that a Christmas message of greeting and good wishes for the new year had been sent to the King and Queen, and that the following reply had been received:

"I have received with much pleasure the message you have sent from the members of the British Sportsman's Club and their distinguished guests from India. Please thank them for their good wishes, which I heartily reciprocate—George R. I."

Replying on behalf of his fellow Princes to the toast of their health, proposed by Lord Lonsdale, the Maharaja of Patiala said that sport was one of the greatest ties that bound together the Empire. Their country had years of sporting tradition before the British connection, and it was, perhaps, one explanation of the large amount of common interest the countries possessed in all other things.

Despite many differences of race and creed they found themselves really one. As had been said by the Jam Sahib of Nawanagar: "The British Empire was very much like the cricket field. What we all want to cultivate is the team spirit, the spirit of pulling together, of making individual sacrifices for the good of the whole." (Cheers).

In their own walk of life, whatever it might be, he felt they could not do better than adopt the spirit of true sportsmanship.

"While a good sportsman may be a politician," added his Highness, "a good politician is not always a good sportsman." (Laughter and cheers.)

"PROUD LINK WITH INDIA"

The Maharaja of Alwar, who also replied said that he felt that Britain and India would produce results in the political field which would sing in harmony and end in peace and goodwill. (Cheers.) He was giving away no secrets when he said that one of the things on which they were all agreed was the determination in all circumstances to be a proud line in India within the Empire. (Cheers.)

The gathering drank the health of the chairman on the call of the Maharaja of Alwar, and Lord Lonsdale replied.

COMMUNIST PLAN OF ACTION

Tirade Against Congress Leaders

The following appears in the "Times" (London) in Mail Week:—

An authoritative account of the Draft Platform of Action of the Communist Party of India" is published by a Berlin organ of the Moscow International (International Press Correspondence, English Edition No. 58, of December 18-. It furnishes interesting evidence that even the Left Wing of the Congress Party is now regarded as politically "untouchable" by the Russian organizers of Indian Communism, and that armed insurrection is one of the chief itms in the Indian programme of the International.'

The first part of the Draft Programme enumerates the main tasks of the Indian Revolution." But before these are reached mush space is devouted to attacks on the Congress Party in general, and on Mr. Gandhi's policy in particular. "The greatest threat to the victory of the Indian Revolution is the fact that great masses of our people still harbour illusions about the National Congress," which is accused of betraying and disorganising the cause of the workers and peasants, producing the "anti-popular" Nehru Constitution, and, in the case of the Congress Left Wing, of "doing all in their power to restrain the struggle of the masses within the framework of the British Imperialist Constitution." The programme of the Communist Party is described "totally different" from that of the parties of capitalists and petty "bourgeois", "not excepting the national revolutionary parties." Only Soviets set up "as insurrectionary bodies for th overthrow" of British supremacy can impose the confiscation of private property, only a Soviet Government can "effect an alliance with the world proletariat" to defend the conquests of the revolution.

OBJECTS AND TACTICS.

Such is to be the strategy of the Indian branch of the Moscow International. Its objects for the present are described as

(1) The complete independence of India by the violent over throw of British rule. The cancellation of all debts. The confiscation and nationalisation of all British factories, banks, railways, sea and river transport, and plantations.

(2) Establishment of a Soviet Government. The realisation of the right of national minorities to self-determination including separation. Abolition of the native States. The creation of an Indian Federal Workers' and Peasants' Soviet Republic.

(3) The confiscation without compensation of all the lands, forests, and other property of the landlords, ruling Princes, churches, the British Government, officials and money-lenders, and handing over for use to the toiling peasantry. Cancellation of slave agreements and all the indebtedness of the peasantry to money-lenders and banks.

(4) The eight-hour working day and the radical improvement of conditions of labour. Increase of wages and State maintenance of the unemployed.

Such are to be the first objectives of the Communist offensive But Communists must be tactic ans if they are to bring about "a general national armed insurrection against the British exploiters and all the allies." Once again the faithful are warned against the Congress and Mr. Gandhi, who is accused of having taken part in the suppression of the Zulu peasants and of having sent hundreds of thousands of Indian workers and peasants to their deaths in the Great War. The terrorists are treated with more indulgence. Their courage is admitted, but their individual terrorist acts are useless, since armed insurrection on the widest possible scale is the sole method of succes. The Left Wing of Congress, led by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr Subhas Bhose, Mr. Ginwalla, among others, are the most dangerous opponents of Communism, their substitution of class collaboration for the class struggle and their attempts to obtain the control of the Congress Party from within are designed to substitute for "the old treacherous leaders" new ones "who are no better," "Ruthless war" on Left National reformists is therefore essential if the masses are to rally round the Communist banner.

"WARNING" TO WOMEN.

A series of "general demands" are then formulated, including the expulsion of the British troops, unlimited freedom of speech, and conscience, abolition of caste and of national and communal privileges, separation of religion from the State, and the expulsion of missionaries as direct agents of imperialism and the confiscation of their property. Next follow "special workers demands," e.g., a minimum wage of 50 rupees a month, "Peasants demands," and "Demands for the emancipation of the Pariahs and Slaves," which is to be achieved by "the ruthless abolition of the caste system in the Gandhi-ist variety", among other methods. Working women are to be emancipated and are warned against Indian Nationalist women who are "co-operating with British Imperialism," Cells are to be formed among Indian soldiers and police; and a Young Communist League, which is to be formed, is to discourage soldiers from leaving the Army in accordance with the tenets of non-violence and to encourage them to mutiny and to join the coming insurrection.

There follow the usual promises. The Indian masses will be supported by the Soviet Union, that "reliable ally of colonial peoples," and the British Communist Party, while the "Labour Party of MacDonald and the Independent Labour Party of Maxton and Brockway" are to be shunned as "part and parcel and agents of British Imperialism."

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME

12-noon—Gramophone records. 9-20 p.m.—Sunderbai's vocal music.

VANARS ARRESTED

Two young boys (vanars) by name Jasavant and Shree Krishna were arrested at Borivli on Sunday for erasing the census numbers on the houses. They were released at mid-night after their names and addresses had been taken down.

PUBLIC MEETING FOR LATE MAHOMED ALI

Under the auspices of the Moslem Students' Union, a public meeting to mourn the loss of Moulana Mahomed Ali will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. in Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty.

TROMBAY ISLAND PROHIBITION LEAGUE

Under the auspcies of the League a Public "Kirtan" was performed by Sjt. Parker at Chembur when over 300 persons were present. After the "kirtan" was over, Sjt. Dadarkar performed his minorities depicting evils of drink.

The League has now undertaken the picketing movement formerly carried on by the Upanagar Madyapan Nishedhak Mandal.

EAST AND WEST THEIR CONFLICT OF CULTURES

Under the auspices of Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, there will be a meeting of Parsis at the Elavatsky Hall to-morrow (Wednesday), at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) when Swami Satya Deva will deliver a lecture on "East and West Their Conflict of Cultures" when Mrs. Captain will preside.

SASSOON MERCHANTS' INSTITUTE

Madame B. P. Wadia will deliver a lecture on "The Bhagavad-Gita in Daily Life" on Thursday (the 15th inst.) at 6 p.m. The lecture is open to the public.

LATE MR. RANCHHODLAL KHAMBATI.

—:o:—

Mr. Ranchhodlal Lallubhai Khambati the late Head-master of the Government High School, Surat, died at the age of 76 of heart failure in the early morning of 10th instant. He had rendered valuable services in Educational Department both in Kathiawar and Surat Districts. He has occupied the posts of Principal Male Training College, Rajkot, Head-master Alfred High School, Rajkot, Deputy Educational Inspector Surat District, and Head master Government High School Surat. He was very popular in Kathiawar for his unique Social service to the distressed in the great famine of Samvat 1956.

A BOY MISSING.

Reward Of Rs. 100

Ismail Hafizulla, a lad aged 10 years, is missing since 8th instant. He had worn a black fur cap, a jacket over a shirt and a pyjama. He has a big black mole on his nose. His complexion is wheat-coloured. Anyone who is able to trace the boy will be given a reward of Rs. 100 by

MAHOMED SAFI,
Taj Building (Room No. 26),
Madanpura, Agripada

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Building, 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

—:o:—

MARCH.
New York, Jan. 12.

Previous closing	10.24
To-day's opening	10.19
Difference	—.05
To-day's closing	10.13
Difference	—.11

Drcach Expectation A.-M. Rs. 177

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

—:o:—

MARCH.
Liverpool, Jan. 12.

Previous closing	5.23
To-day's opening	— 5.30
Difference	plus .02
To-day's closing	— 5.29
Difference	plus .01

NARIMAN AND 7 OTHERS ACQUITTED.

High Court's Order In Bombay Case.

ILLEGAL CONVICTIONS UNDER CR. L. A. ACT, SECTION 17, (1)

The Bombay group of cases sent up by the Chief Presidency Magistrate for review by the High Court were taken up by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Murphy late in the afternoon on Monday.

NARIMAN SURRENDERED HIMSELF

In the case of Mr. K. F. Nariman, the Government Pleader, Mr. Shingne, said that the accused surrendered himself at the Esplanade Police Court at about 10-30 a.m. on the morning of 15th October. That presupposes that he had knowledge of the notification declaring the B. P. C. C. an illegal body.

MEMBER OF B. P. C. C.

Mr. Shingne further stated that when the case was going on before the Magistrate Mr. I. N. Mehta, Mr. Chhatrapati, Pleader, said that there was no evidence that Mr. Nariman was a member of the B. P. C. C. But Mr. Nariman himself got up and admitted that he was a member of B. P. C. C. and said he did not want Mr. Chhatrapati to interfere.

REFUSAL TO DEFEND

Mr. P. V. Kane who appeared as "amicus curie" at the instance of the Advocate's Association of Bombay, then made his submissions on behalf of Mr. Nariman.

Mr. Kane said that Mr. Nariman had refused to make his plea, and when asked by the Magistrate, he said that he did not want to take part in the proceedings. That was the only statement he made to the court.

HIS "ADMISSION"

His admission that he was a member of B. P. C. C. was only a side remark to Mr. Chhatrapati, and was not a statement to the court. As regards the other point made by the Government Pleader, Mr. Kane said that when the police called at Mr Nariman's place, he was not there, and later being informed that he was wanted by the police, he went to the court and surrendered himself. This did not necessarily mean that he had knowledge of the notification.

QUOTING FROM SATARA CASES

Mr. Kane said that Mr. Nariman's admission of being a member of B. P. C. C. was, in effect, only an assertion that he had not taken any active steps to sever his connection with that body. In support of this contention, Mr. Kane quoted their Lordship's observations in the Satara cases in connection with the accused's admission which was relied on by the prosecution.

In Mr. Nariman's case said Mr. Kane, the Magistrate had convicted him not on his admission, but only on the prosecution evidence. The Magistrate in his judgment had not referred to Mr. Nariman's admission at all.

CONVICTION ILLEGAL

Their Lordships held that the facts of Mr. Nariman's case fell under their Lordship's ruling in Mr. Nagindas Master's and other similar cases under Section 17 of the Cr. L. A. Act. The conviction was therefore held illegal and Mr. Nariman was acquitted.

Mr. Nariman who was sentenced to 6 months' simple imprisonment on 16th October will be released in a day or two from Nasik Jail where he is now serving his term.

OTHER CASES

The following 7 persons who were also sentenced on 16th October to terms varying from 4 to 6 months have been also acquitted by their Lordships after reviewing their cases:

Narayan Shankerrao, Bachoo Karim, Rajaram Ramanna, Rajaram Kashinath Achrekar, Sunderlal Manharlal, Parshooram Fakira, and Shamlalsingh Udaysingh.

Their Lordships did not interfere in the case of Mahadev Raghoo who was due to finish his term of 3 months in a couple of days.

The remaining Bombay cases will be taken up by their Lordships on Tuesday.

DADAR DICTATOR JAILED

—:o:—

For Announcing Census Boycott

The 3rd Dictator of "G" Ward D. C. C. Sjt. K. G. Dandekar was arrested on Sunday at Dadar while announcing the boycott of the census. He was charged under Section 17 A. and 17 B. by the Magistrate of Dadar Police Court, and was sentenced in the 1st clause to 6 months' R. I. and Rs. 100 fine or in default 3 months more; and in 2nd clause to 6 months' R. I. sentences to run concurrently. Exclusive of fine, the sentence is thus 9 months' R. I.

THANA LEADERS JAILED

—:o:—

THANA, Monday.

Sjts. A. Rabade, and Rushaddan Pratap Man who were arrested at Gansoli on Friday last reported in the "Chronicle" in connection with speeches inciting the public to break the salt law at Shiranne were placed before M. C. Bhatt, 3rd Class Magistrate of Thana and sentenced under Section 117 I. P. C. and 47 of the Salt Act to 4 months' R. I. and fine of Rs. 50 or in default 1 month more. They were placed in "C" class.

VANARS ON PAROLE

—:o:—

Obliterating House Numbers

VILE PARLE, Monday.

From a Correspondent).

Vinod Dixit (Capt.) and three other boys of the Vanar Sena were arrested llast night by the Police while they were obliterating numbers painted on houses in connection with the ensuing census. They were kept in the lock-up over night and left off in the morning. They were then told to present themselves before the Bandra Magistrate when called.

It will be remembered that Dixit was arrested last Sunday for the same offence. He was let off.

ATTACHMENTS BEGIN

—:o:—

Peasant's Resolve Hardens

(From a Correspondent).

HALOL, Jan. 11.

The Collector with other officials is touring tre villages of Halol Taluka. The non-payment of land taxes has begun in right earnest. At Dhinkwa, two cart loads of merchandise belonging to a merchant, Chimanlal Hargovind were stopped for attachment.

Even the merchants of Tarodhia have resolved not to pay taxes.

MR. BATLIWALA RELEASED FROM JAIL.

ON WAY TO BOMBAY FROM CANNANORE.

(From A Correspondent.)

MANGALORE, Jan. 9.

Mr. Sorab Batliwala, Advocate, Bombay, was suddenly released from the Cannanore Central Jail, yesterday, 21 days prior to his term being completed, with special remission. He was given a pass for Mangalore, and arrived here yesterday and will sail to-day to Bombay by s. s. "Netravati", as to reach Bombay on Sunday morning.

Mr. Batliwala is on a fast of thirty-one days, to-day being the ninth day of his fast. He is continuing it and proposes to complete the whole period. His nine colleagues who commenced their fast with him in the jail, have given it up after making the following statement:—

"We have heard of the callous conduct of Government in Bombay, the shooting and lathi charges on the Independence Day —the women also sharing the "tender" attentions.

"In our letter of 31st December declaring our fast we had relied on bringing about a change of heart in Government by our self-imposed suffering of a thirty-one days' fast. Now we realise the impossibility of achieving such an end, and hence give up our fast from to-day (7th January)."

Mr. Batliwala is alone now continues his fast. With regard to his future programme, he hopes to do strong propaganda, now that he is released. He wants the classification of prisoners to be mended or ended, and has submitted a detailed list of suggestions. He is reduced by fifteen pounds in weight, but is quite cheerful and optimistic.

WORKERS MEETING IN CHAMPA GALLI

Under the auspices of the Akhil Kamgar Seva Mandal, a crowded meeting was held on Monday in the Champa Galli when the President of the Akhil Kamgar Seva Mandal Mr. S. N. Natu presided. Speeches were delivered by leaders on Swadeshi and total prohibition of liquor.

EUROPEAN OFFICES BECOME CONGRESS HOUSE.

KARACHI, Jan. 12.

A general hartal is being observed in Karachi to-day as a protest against last nights and this mornings lathi charges. Most shops in the bazaar and all markets are closed.

The words "Congress House" were found stencilled in paint on the walls of several European firms this morning. The police recovered a stencil outfit and a buscket of paint from boys at noon to-day.—A. P.

SHOLAPUR PRISONERS HANGED IN YERAVDA JAIL

(Continued from Page 1).

them threw it down from the second floor and ran for safety. The red-cross volunteers who received lathi blows were P. L. Mehta and Ratanji Ranchod.

STABLES AND POLICE.

At Thakurdwar the police entered a private stable with upraised lathis. The lathi charges aggravated the prevailing atmosphere of excitement and till late in the night there was acute tension especially in Kalbadevi and Girgaum.

At Kalbadevi there were no less than 20 lathi charges and at Girgaum, Thakurdwar, and Girgaum Back Road the police charged the crowds frequently.

TRAM TRAFFIC STOPPED.

Inspite of police protection tram service along Kalbadevi had to be entirely stopped after 3 p.m. while on the Girgaum line the service was subject to much delay. Service on Nagdevi line was also stopped for some time.

At about 8 p.m. in the night the report of a revolver shot near the Maharbavdi Police Station threw the people into a state of panic. It, however, turned out to be the explosion of a cocoanut shell. According to the police, the place where the shell was dropped by somebody smelt of gun-powder.

A THANKLESS TASK.

When it was found that the excitement of the crowds had gone to a high pitch, some Congressmen toured the affected area with a view to pacify people. Two Congress leaders who were going round viz. Messrs. Surendra Mody and Ramakant were arrested at Kalbadevi and their motor car seized.

Another car belonging to Mr. Purshottamdas Tricumdas was also seized by the police.

PERSONS ARRESTED.

At Kalbadevi the police arrested the following persons:—Messrs. Manekial Gandhi, Surendra Mody, Gulab Shroff, Ramakant, Manek Govind, Motila Bhagwandas, Abu Hussein, Gajanan Bhivamiwalla, Ishwarlal and Musa.

Lathi charges continued till late in the night.

274 PERSONS WOUNDED.

The total casualties till midnight were 274. Out of this number 211 cases were treated in the Free Emergency Hospital. Fifty persons were treated on the spot and discharged. Over 161 cases were brought to the hospital for treatment out of whom 88 were discharged.

At the Congress Hospital 63 patient were treated out of whom 21 patients were detained in the hospital for treatment.

SETH DWARKADAS NARANJI SEVERELY ASSAULTED.

—:o:—

POLICE ENTER HIS HOUSE AND BELABOUR INMATES.

Seth Dwarkadas Naranji, brother of Seth Lalji Naranji, was one of the victims of the police reprisals. It is understood that during one of the poplice lathi charges at Dadishett Agiari Lane a Hindu named Parmanand was injured and to escape further police assault the man entered Seth Dwarkadas' House. The man was removed to the Hospital. The police then entered Mr. Dwarkadas' House and began to belabour the inmates injuring Seth Dwarkadas.

Hartal In Vile Parle

—:o:—

VILE PARLE, Monday.

Congress volunteers and Vanar Sena boys broadcast the news about the execution of the Sholapur prisoners at 12-30 p.m. There was a spontaneous hartal and all shops including hotels which do not observe hartal on Gandhi Day were closed down.

At Khar also there was a complete hartal.

114 VICTIMS OF LATHIS

—:o:—

F. E. Hospital's Analysis

Dr. B. K. Kothari M.D. Superintendent of the Free Emergency Hospital sends the following analysis of cases upto 4-30 p. m. on Monday in connection with lathi charges in Bombay.

NO. OF CASES.

Admitted	114
Discharged at request	88
Detained for treatment	26
Treated on the spot	50

HISTORY OF THE WOUNDED.

1. Head:—	26
Punctured Wounds	20
Contusions and Swellings	6
2. Back	7
3. Limbs	57
4. Chest	1
5. Abdomen	...
6. Multiple	20
7. Fractures	3

SERIOUS CASES.

I. Comatose Cases:—Nil.
II. Fracture cases:—
3 cases of fracture of the arm and fore arm.
III. Severe injuries:—
12 cases required sutring.

General Remarks:—6 school boys from the age of 10 to 14 were also admitted.

After 4-30 p. m. upto-midnight altogether 161 persons were treated in the hospital.

VICTIMS IN CONGRESS FREE HOSPITAL

The following is the total number of injured received in the Hospital on Monday:—

(1) HEAD.	
(a) Open requiring stitches	17
(b) Closed	7
(2) Back and Flanks	13
(3) Extremities	26
Number of patients treated	63
Number of patients detained in the hospital	31
Number of patients allowed to go home at request	32

Out of these there are 3 cases of Fracture. (1) Fracture of left Ulna (2) Fracture of nasal bone both sides (3) Fracture of 1st phalange index finger right hand, and one case of dislocation of left arm.

"BOMBAY VAIBHAV" PRESS WORKERS' CONDOLENCE MEETING.

On hearing the sad news that Messrs. Malappa Dhanshethi, Shinde, Sarada and Kurban Husain were hanged on Monday morning in Yeravda Jail in defiance of public opinion, protest and request. The Press workers of the "Bombay Vaibhav" Press of the Servants of India Society convened a meeting in open Press premises, Mr. B. V. Karguiker presiding.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

(1) "This meeting of all the workers of the "Bombay Vaibhav" Press of the Servants of India Society expresses deep regret and indignation at the high-handed act of the Government in carrying out the death-sentences of the Sholapur accused Messrs. Dhanshethi, Shinde, Sarada and Kurban Husain, in defiance of public opinion and public protests throughout the country."

(2) "This meeting authorises the President to convey to the relatives of the victims their heartfelt sympathy."

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION ADJOURNS

The Bombay Municipal Corporation adjourned on Monday without transacting any business to mark their condolence towards the families of the deceased.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee who moved adjournment of the House said in spite of so many petitions sent to the Viceroy for reprieve they had waited in vain, and after all the men were hanged that day. He therefore proposed that the Corporation should adjourn as a mark of condolence to the families of the deceased.

Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji seconded the proposition and it was carried unanimously. The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

BOMBAY CITIZENS MOURN THE LOSS OF SHOLAPUR LEADERS

Public Meeting At Azad Maidan

Over 20,000 bearheaded mourners assembled on the Azad Maidan on Monday evening to give expression to their sorrow and protest at the death of four Sholapur prisoners who were executed in Poona that morning. The meeting was convened under the auspices of the Marwari Praja Parishad and Sjt. Ramgopal Dhoot presided.

Several speakers addressed the meeting and pointed out that the four Sholapur prisoners who were condemned to death were believed to be innocent and that there was a grave miscarriage of justice. Almost every public institution, political as well as non-political had appealed to the Viceroy to exercise his prerogative of mercy but he had shown utter disregard and flouted public opinion.

SHATTERING FAITH IN GOVT.

Mrs. Lilavati Hansoti declared that the Viceroy by refusing to commute the death sentence passed on the Sholapur accused had clearly shown what regard the Government had for public opinion in this country. It was enough to shatter the hopes of the staunchest adherents of the Government for justice and fair-play.

Mrs. Ratanben Dhamania said the sacrifices of innocent men was incidental in the struggle for freedom of every country. They should not be down hearted but carry on the national struggle strictly keeping to non-violence.

A LESSON FOR THE COUNTRY.

Sjt. Jamnadas Dwarkadas said that there was not single Association or public body which had not appealed to the Viceroy to reprieve the Sholapur accused. It was a lesson to those who fondly believed that they can get any measure of political advance by appealing or sitting at a round table with the present Government. It was also a lesson to every Moderate and Responsivist that they will get nothing by begging and that they must learn to stand on their own legs.

NO BEGGING FOR CRUMBS.

The speaker referred to the attempts made by Mr. Shastri to belittle the sacrifices made by Indians in the present struggle. They could acord to ignore the fulminations of Mr. Shastri who represented none but himself. More than a lakh of people were rotting in jails here while Mr. Sastri was begging for crumbs at the Round Table Conference.

Sjt. Jamnadaji Adukit said that although the Government had found the Sholapur prisoners guilty they were absolutely innocent in the eyes of 33 crores of Indians. He warned the Govment that the net result of this vindictiveness would be further intensification of the boycott movement which must in the long run affect the British people.

Sjt. K. Ajmera said that then Sholapur accused had become martyrs in the cause of the country.

Sjt. Kanayalal Kalantrib produced a photograph in which the Sholapur martyrs were seated side by side with the Deputy Commissioner of Sholapur taken six months ago during a social function It indicated that these gentlemen were held in esteem in every quirter but the beginning of the national movement saw their downfall.

After several had spoken the meeting terminated.

MERCHANTS' CHAMBER AND BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN GOODS.

Members' Requisition To Call Special Meeting

MOVE FOR FORMULATING A PRACTICAL SCHEME

A Special General Meeting of the members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber will be held on Friday, (16th inst.) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), i.e. 3-50 p.m. (B.T.) at the Office of the Chamber to consider the following requisition, dated 9th July 1930 signed by 13 members, and forwarded to the Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber Bombay:—

"Sir,—We the undersigned members of the Chamber desire to place the following resolution before the extraordinary general meeting of the Chamber, and, therefore, request you to call the extraordinary generdl meeting of the Chamber as early as possible. In view of the importance of the issue involved in this particular resolution, we urge you to call a special meeting independently of the usual general meeting to be held at the end of this month.

'This extraordinary general meeting of the Chamber is of opinion that looking to the present conditions of India, boycott of foreign goods as far as possible and of British made goods "in toto" is essential and necessary for the realisation of India's political and economical demands; and with a view to formulate a practical scheme with regard to the said boycott to be placed before the Chamber's Committee and the same to be executed thereafter resolves to appoint a Committee of the following gentlemen:—

Mr. Hooseinbhoy Laljee, Mr. Mathuradas Canji Matani, Mr. Nagindas Master, Mr. Sarabhai Nemchand Haji, Prof. Khushal T. Shah, and Mr. Gordhandas Gokuldas.

DIAMOND MERCHANT'S MURDER.

New Light On Mystery: Accused Remanded Again

Further light was thrown regarding the mysterious circumstances under which Chhaganlal Nemchand, a wealthy diamond merchant of Bombay was murdered some months back when Ali Aboobaker Tahermahomed, a hosiery merchant and Narsingrao Mangaya were placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on Monday.

It will be recalled that the dead body of Chaganlal Nemchand was found in a closed trunk in one of the compartments of the "Express" at Bhusawal station in September last. The smell emanating from the trunk roused the suspicions of the railway staff, which, when opened was found to contain the dead body of Chhaganlal. The Bombay police on being communicated with instituted vigorous inquiries and arrested about five persons within a week. One of them was the son of a well-known Mahomedan landlord of Bombay. All of them however were discharged, as there was no evidence connecting them with the offence.

ARRESTED IN COIMBATORE.

The police instituted further inquiries and nothing was heard of the case during the interval of nearly six months. About a fortnight back the police arrested Haji Aboobaker, a hosiery merchant and his son. The latter was discharged after a few days detention for want of sufficient evidence. Acting on certain information, the police also arrested Narsingrao Mangaya at Coimbatore some days back and he was then brought down to Bombay.

Inspector Wagle in asking for a remand of the two accused to police custody narrated the circumstances of the death of the deceased diamond merchant. Narsingrao, Mr. Wagle stated was a servant of the first accused Aboobaker. Police inquiries went to show that the first accused was in great financial difficulties and conceived a deep-laid plot.

NEW LIGHT ON MYSTERY.

Mr. Wagle continuing said that he (accused) called the deceased diamond merchant to his place and after robbing him of his jewellery valued at about Rs. 13,800 murdered him. The second accused according to the police was in conspiracy with the first accused and it was the second accused who purchased the trunk in which the dead body was sent to Peshawar. Both the accused, Mr. Wagle stated, were concerned in disposing of the dead body. Police inquiries went to show that part of the stolen property had been disposed of by the first accused immediately after the commission of the offence.

Mr. Wagle further stated that incriminating letters had been found with the accused. Certain information given by the accused remained yet to be verified and part of the stolen property which has been recovered by the police had to be identified. The police asked for a remand of the accused in police custody till January 19 which was granted.

MORE PROSECUTION WITNESSES IN CHIRNER CASE

How Police Reports Of Public Meetings Are Made

Only three witnesses were examinded on Monday in the Chirner Firing case. The hearing commenced over an hour later than the usual time and lasted for about an hour only. All the witnesses were very short and as no more witnesses were summoned for the day the Court rose for the day at the usual recess time and did not sit after that.

HOW POLICE REPORTS ARE MADE UP.

Ramkrishna Ganpat Kulkarni, Sub-Inspector of Uran, the first witness of the day, deposed that he had submitted a report about a meeting held at Koproli, a village in his jurisdiction, on 21st July, 1930. Witness was not present at the meeting, but having received the information he had gone to the village and made inquiries. He had received a report about the same meeting from the Head Constable of Koproli.

The report that the witness had submitted stated that the meeting was attended by nearly 300 persons coming from half a dozen villages in the vicinity of Koproli.

Mr. T. N. Badekar, accused No. 46, and Mr. P. K. Gupte (the young Dictator of Panvel who is now undergoing imprisonment in Visapur Jail and whose father Mr. K. G. Gupte is an accused in the present case) addressed the meeting. Mr. Bedekar spoke for about an hour on prohibition, boycott and Swadeshi. He did not refer to Salt Satyagraha or Forest Satyagraha, but it appeared that he must have spoken about to the people privately.

Cross-examined witness stated that he did not make any statement to anybody regarding the Chirner affair.

NO SHOT FIRED.

Arjun Luxman Shirayle, a retired Subedar in the Army, deposed that he had examined the rifle to see if a shot was fired and had found that no shot was fired.

Adam Abdulgani, Police Patil of Shirdhone, deposed that he had submitted a report about hoisting National Flag on the local school on 20th July, 1930. Mr. T. N. Bedekar, accused No. 46, was present on the occasion. Witness identified Mr. Bedekar.

Cross-examined the witness said that he did not make any statement about the Chirner affair.

The proceedings then adjourned till Tuesday.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1931.

MORE "HYSTERICAL STORIES"?

—:o:—

We would draw the special attention of our readers and of Government to the moving tale of the Satyagrahi peasants' plight in Gujerat, entitled "A Fortnight in Gujerat", published in our columns on Monday and to-day. They are written by a careful investigator on the spot, Father Elwin, a worthy Englishman, a true Christian, and a member of the Christa Seva Sangha of Poona. As he says itself, he was recently invited to visit Gujerat and see for himself how far there was any truth in the allegations of terrorism on the part of officials in that province. He spent a fortnight in visiting sixty villages in five different talukas. And the articles are the result of first-hand and most careful investigations made during his tour. He points out how the witnesses impressed him "by their simple honesty," how they were most searchingly examined and cross-examined usually in the presence of the whole village which made immediate protest if ever any mistake of fact was given, how "they were devoted to the ideal of truth which Gandhiji has held aloft," and how "they realised that exaggerated stories, which could easily be disproved did the greatest harm to the national movement." He consequently claims that what he has related "may be accepted as an accurate account of actual facts." And the gist of the whole account is that he and his party "found overwhelming and consistent evidence of severe beating and the grossest insult and abuse." And as regards migration to Baroda territory, which some officials attribute to a desire to evade payment of revenue, the writer does well to add: "In every case the 'hijrat' (migration) from British India had taken place following a police raid, with 'lathi' charges and indiscriminate beatings, on the village."

As for specific instances of "terrorism", they are too many to be quoted here. But the following incident, however deplorable, deserves to be quoted, if only to warn Government to what extent police terrorism and indignities can go if connived at by higher authorities. Says the writer: "In the same village I talked with two widows who were beaten. In the late evening of November 16th, they told me, two policemen came to their house and, when they opened the door, rushed in. There was no man in the house. The police gave one of the women three blows with the but-end of the large electric torches which they carry at night. The other widow was caught by the neck, forced to ground, and beaten. The Sub-Inspector was standing outside. When they complained to him, he replied with callous brutality, "Go and tell your husbands (remember they were widows). If you want Swaraj, you should put on bangles." Commenting on this incident and other excesses of the police, the writer touchingly observes: "Often as I looked into the gentle patient faces of the old men who were beaten and insulted, I seemed to see the thorn-crowned face of Jesus suffering in all the sorrows of His children. But as I talked with these two women, so infinitely pathetic in the garments of their widowhood, defenceless and unprotected, I thought I could see in them my own mother; and I wondered what I should feel, if my quiet Oxford home were broken open and my mother and sister assaulted and insulted by the police." We do not know whether some British Christian officials might regard such writings as mere "hysterial stories of casual visitors." We hope not.

Father Elwin says that he could extend his list of examples indefinitely but that he has only narrated those which he was able to investigate for himself. We too shall quote but one more incident, as it is in some respects most remarkable. Says Father Elwin: "Even the doctors are being terrorised. At Nadiad (I was informed on good authority) orders have been issued to Assistant Surgeons that no wounded are to be treated without the permission of the police. The man who was beaten at Salem, for example, told us that the local doctors did not dare to treat him unless he was willing to state that he got his rib broken as the result of a fall from a tree." The writer admits—as do the 'No-tax' Satyagrahis themselves—that the 'No-tax' campaign may, with justice, be penalised according to the methods provided by law. But he adds: "I have seen clear evidence of a policy of repression that goes beyond the bounds of justice and it must stop." The least that he demands is that "Government should immediately institute a joint enquiry into all these things."

This is a demand which we have repeatedly stressed. We have pleaded for at least a personal tour of investigation of the affected area by Sir Frederick Sykes. Men of eminence in public life like Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, men who are not "partisans in the fight" have urged upon Government the necessity of full and independent inquiry. What have Government to lose in acceding to this clamant public demand?

THE BURDEN OF TAXATION

—:o:—

The importance of Income-tax in the fiscal system of a country exceeds far more than what would appear from the amount of revenue it brings to the state. In almost all the modern states it acts as the fulcrum round which the whole financial arrangements move: it is the magic wand of the Finance Ministers by which they expand or contract revenues and make an adjustment between income and expenditure of the State. During and after the Great War, British Chancellors of Exchequer have always relied upon the Income-tax for this purpose. The reasons for this are not far to seek. The increase or decrease in the rate of Income-tax does not disturb the economic adjustments of any particular industry which would be the result in the case of such an increase or decrease in the tariff duties. Secondly, only in the case of a direct tax like the Income-tax can the additional burden be distributed according to principles of justice in taxation, which require more than anything else that the burden should be proportionate to the ability to pay even from the point of view of administrtative convenience. The Income-tax brings about a given increase in revenue with greater ease than any other single tax.

The position of the Indian Income-tax is, however, different to a great extent from that in other countries:—In India, no tax has been opposed more at the time of its inception and after its imposition than this tax. It has the extra-ordinary honour of claiming a sacrifice of a governorship, viz that of Sir Charles Trevelyan, the Governor of Madras, who was recalled on account of his vehemently denouncing Sir James Wilson's Income-tax Act of 1860. The Indian National Congress every year passed a resolution for raising the exemption limit which was then Rs. 500 under the Act of 1886. This was raised to Rs. 1000 under the Amending Act of 1903. Looking to the fact that the main burden of taxation fell on the agricultural class which was then even deeply in the throes in poverty, an Income-tax on the richer class was all the more required from the point of view of equity. The richer class in India deriving its income mainly from non-agricultural sources, and being more powerful and influential, has unjustly shown great opposition to sharing its due burden of taxation. The principle of graduation into which the fundamental canon of justice in taxation resolves in practice, was hardly at all recognised before 1916. Before 1916, incomes below Rs.2,000 paid the tax at the rate of 4 pies in the rupee, while incomes above Rs. 2,000 paid at the rate of 5 pies in the rupee. Rightly does Prof. Niyogi observe in his "Indian Income-tax": "One of the most serious defects of the Indian tax system as it stood before the War was that the scale turned too much in favour of the rich." The necessities of the World War forced the hands of the Government of India to introduce far-reaching changes in the Indian Income-tax, the most important being the introduction of the principle of graduation. The nature of these changes will be seen from that fact that in 1914-15 the revenue from Income-tax was 2.4 per cent. of the total revenues of British India; while in 1921-22 Income-tax furnished 11 per cent. of the same.

Important as these changes have been, the system of direct taxation, which includes the Income-tax remains one of the most imperfect ones in the world. The two main defects are the over-taxation of landed classes, who pay Land Revenue at high flat rate, which imposes a crushing burden on the poor cultivators but lets off the big landowners comparatively lightly and the absence of Death and Estate Duties. The proposals of Sir Walter Layton in this direction are on the right lines. The removal of the exemption of agricultural income from the Income-tax accompanied by the reduction of the burden of Land Revenue to the extent of about 50 per cent. as was justly proposed by Mahatma Gandhi, will ensure the equitable taxation of the agricultural classes. Considerable improvements can also be made in the Income-tax by adjusting the burdens so that the richer classes should pay a comparatively fair share of the total burden. The present scale of graduation is not quite enough and requires reconsideration. Prof. Shirras has stated in his paper in the "London Economic Journal" of September last that it is not sufficiently steep, especially between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 1,000,000. The great hue and cry raised against the last year's most modest increase of one pie in the rate of Income-tax on personal incomes of Rs. 15,000 and upwards and in the super-tax in all grades, other than the flat rate of super-tax on companies will give a clue as regards the organised opposition from the monied class which the financial reformer will have to face, and which, it appears, has been already set on foot. The first and primary object of the Finance Minister in the Government of India must, be economy without loss of efficiency, in expenditure; second ought to be the equitable distribution of the burden of taxation required to meet this expenditure. Such proposals as are directed to relieve the excessive burden on the poorer classes and to re-adjust the burden on the richer class, who have till now escaped from bearing their just and proper share of taxation, will have the whole-hearted support of every right thinking Indian. But we notice that such proposals have already aroused the apprehensions and opposition of foreign vested interests in this country.

GOODWILL MOVEMENT

—:o:—

POLITICAL PRISONERS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Allow me to congratulate Mr. M. I. David alias "Santa Claus" and you, Mr. Editor, for having blessed editorially the movement for better treatment of political prisoners.

Whilst no doubt what Mr. David suggests, if adopted, would ameliorate the lot of civil disobedience Satyagrahi political prisoners, it will not have that effect as expected, for the reason that the said political prisoners invited on themselves the suffering, none of them complaining, and as they are getting what they sought, suffering being the badge of their tribe and lever by which they hope to attain their object. The fact is that it is outsiders who feel that they are not treated "comme il faut," and who can say that it is not so? The treatment of prisoners in Indian jails is bad, as it stands, and I know of no one who defends it except Government, and when we remember the strata of Society from which political prisoners come, this bad, by contrast, becomes worst. And this is worsened by the manner these prisoners are classed; when all of them are out for the same object and are in on the same ticket, to part the goats upon the left and the sheep on the right is not to know the psychology of the civil disobedience movement. Apart from merit, is it good strategy to class a gentleman of Mr. S. A. Brelvi's intellectual calibre—and I mention this as dearest is nearest—a "B" class prisoner, thus isolating him from the intellectual pabulum on which he feeds and lives? Is it expected by such treatment to tame him so that when he comes out he should sing "God save the Government"? What is true of Mr. Brelvi is true of many others.

If goodwill is to be raised, the seed must be sown in fertile soil, and that is to remove all distinctions between political prisoners and treat them as citizens of a new India and not as serfs of old India. If Government finances do not permit, why not allow relatives, friends and sympathisers to supplement their creature comforts, and give them greater facilities by way of interviews?

If right atmosphere is to be created,—and this is all the more necessary—if conclusions arrived at the Round Table Conference are to have a hearing and to be considered in the dry light of reason and not in the wet light of political passion, then the gates of prisons must be opened. This is essential. A Government that has not this imagination, does not know the psychology of India. Such a gesture should have preceded the meeting of the Round Table Conference. Why not mend the past even now, before the R. T. C. breaks up? Unless this is done the Round Table Conference will stand broken up. Release of the prisoners is bound to come, why not now; why not sooner than later?

I am very sorry to say that when I wrote the above, I did not know that the Sholapur prisoners had been hanged. If the Government had vision to extend to them reprieve, it would have done more good than holding of a few Round Table Conferences. If Sholapur is to be the indication of what is to follow, may God save India. Unless there is a change of feeling and an express desire of goodwill at the top, any attempts made, however well intentioned, are not likely to have much effect. When parties who mean well, are bringing about a better atmosphere, for the Government to throw a stone in waters is to make them more troublesome than our endeavours can to still them and I have found that at the psychological moment the Government has the happy knack of doing just the wrong thing. The hanging of the Sholapur prisoners this morning is one of those cases which would show that the powers that are in possession are not as well inclined, as they should be, towards the settlement of what no doubt is a troublesome matter.—Yours, etc.,

LAXMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

Bombay, January 12.

FORTNIGHT IN GUJERAT

—:o:—

WHAT PERSONAL INVESTIGATION REVEALED

Father Elwyn's Impressions

II.*

The general conditions prevailing in the Borsad Taluka are not unlike those in Anand and Nadiad. The land is fertile and bears rich crops of jowar, bajri, paddy, tobacco, kodra, etc. The villages are large and present a prosperous appearance, with their fine houses and large tanks. The different communities live together, on the whole with real friendliness. The Patidars are the owners of the land and they have a great reputation for agricultural ability. There are very few Brahmins, some Moslems, Parsis, a sprinkling of banias in the towns; the chief secondary communities are the virile Dharalas, the Barias (who come of Rajput stock) and the Patenwadias, who may be described as "civilized Bhils," a warlike tribe who have come down from the North of Gujerat.

THE TRANSFORMATION.

Perhaps such origins account for the fact that Kaira District has long enjoyed the reputation of providing more dacoities, murders, and other crimes than any of the 27 districts in the province. Ten years ago it was the prolific home of crime and violence. To-day, it is a transformed country. First awakened by the Police Tax Satyagraha of 1923, the people have slowly but certainly imbibed the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi. Since the present movement began, their record has been magnificent. For the past year, the non-co-operators have scarcely a single act of violence to their discredit.

Our party spent three strenuous days touring the Taluka. It is not too much to say that a reign of terror holds sway over these quiet villages and fields. We saw old men scarcely able to walk who had been belaboured by the police; again and again we stood by the charred ruins of what once had been happy prosperous homes; we heard many stories of the confiscation of essential implements outside the provisions of the Land Revenue Code; we passed through village after village silent and deserted through fear of the police 'zoolom'; we interviewed newly appointed Mukhis (village headmen) of rascally-antecedents who did not know their job; and we heard much evidence of a "Divide and Rule" policy that was setting one community against another.

I have over 80 pages of notes taken first-hand in the villages themselves, with the names of all the witnesses we examined. Out of these, I will take a few characteristic examples.

CASES OF BEATING.

In Khanpur camp, we talked with an old frail man, bowed down by age and weakness, of at least 70 years. This was his story, simply and quietly told—"I owe revenue of Rs. 26. On the night of November 6 I was sleeping in my field, guarding my crops, when a Circle Inspector, with police, came and began to beat me, demanding payment. When I refused, they took me to the village and all along the way they were beating me. They took me to Seijpur and kept me there all night, now and then beating me. The whole of the next day I was kept there with nothing to eat all day, and nothing to cover me at night. At last they let me go. That night, my brother's house, in which I live, was burnt to the ground."

Here is another story, told us beneath the canvas-roofs of Ganthinagar, where the villagers of Ras are camped, by a man of 45 years, who, having failed to pay the tax, was taken to the police headquarters and assaulted by a Circle Inspector and three policemen. "I was made to stand and hold my toes, and in that position I was caned. The total number of blows was fully 100!! I was specially struck on toes and fingers. All the time they were saying, "You want Swaraj; here it is." The Inspector threatened to burn me alive and throw me into the river. I was detained for 34 hours without any food or water. But a policeman gave me water secretly."

At the Joshikuva camp, we heard the now notorious story of the invasion of Baroda territory by a British police force, the surrounding of the camp, the indiscriminate beating of the people, and the insult hurled at the Gaekwad. Here a woman was given 'lathi' blows on the face and shoulder and knocked to the ground. At Kavitha, I saw an old man of 70 who was flogged by the Maamlatdar, knocked down, and kicked in the back. In Piplao and Isnao, there was a police raid, in which 17 people were beaten. The police entered the library of Piplao, removed photoes of Mahatma Gandhi and Tilak, broke open cupboards and burnt three national flags in the street. Here also, on December 7, a widow was beaten while going to her field with her niece and daughter. Two policemen, without warning started to beat her with the butt-end of their rifles, asking her to pay up money.

CONFISCATION OF GOODS.

The confiscation of goods is a recognised method of recovering the land revenue. But there are certain rules governing these confiscations, and these rules are being widely abused. One of the worst forms which this abuse has taken is the removal of the essential parts of pumps (as has happened in at least three villages) which involves enormous loss in the ruin of crops.

THE BURNING OF HOUSES.

One of the most inexplicable mysteries in Borsad Taluka is the widespread outbreak of fires, through which many beautiful houses have been ruined. There are some curious facts about these fires. The houses in every case belong to people who have not paid their revenue. The local authorities have made an attempt to discover the culprits, and are indignant if one suggests that they should do so. In several cases, the local authorities tried to prevent the flames being extinguished. At Khanpur, for example, the people who came to put out the fire, were attacked with brickbats. At Seijpur, the police made a 'lathi' charge upon them. At Vasana, the fire took place in the very street of the newly-appointed Mukhi, and though he himself was absent that night, his brother prevented the people getting water to pour on the flames. The peasants are not prepared to accuse anyone, but such fires have never occurred before; they have no particular enemies who would want to burn their houses; their relations with the Barias have hitherto been excellent. By a curious coincidence, however, the Circle Inspector visited both Palaj and Khanpur and talked with the Barias on the very days preceding the outbreak of fire in these villages.

Consider the extent of these fires, and the enormous loss to the villagers—5 houses at Khanpur, 5 at Seijpur on November 11 and 2 on November 28, 3 at Vasna completely gutted, 5 at Vehra, and 6 at Palaj. There were others, at Pamol and Dabhasi, which I was unable to investigate. This matter surely must be enquired into as soon as possible.

THE NEW MUKHIS.

As a result of the Non-Co-operation movement, a great many of the village headmen have resigned. In their places, it is unfortunately the case that number of very second-rate men have been appointed. In one place, a Baria Mukhi was appointed. In one village a large engine pump had been burnt; rags soaked in kerosene were placed on its more delicate machinery which was melted by the heat. It is the Mukhi's duty to enquire about such things but the Mukhi refused to do so. We enquired from another about the fires which had occurred in the very street in which he lived; but he refused to show the slightest interest in the event.

It is a great pity that men of indifferent character and lacking sense of responsibility should be given these positions.

"DIVIDE AND RULE."

Society can recover from the destruction of property; wounds and bruises heal in time; but the poisonous seed of discord will bear fruit for years. I regret to say that I found wide-spread and irrefutable evidence of a policy of setting the different communities in the Borsad Taluka against one another. Here is a vivid story from a Baria of Bochasan. "A short, sunted-looking official in a big hat came to our street with 10 policemen one morning in the month of Ashwin. We were sitting in our Mata Temple. He put annas 2 as an offering, bowed to the Goddess, and began to talk. He said, "you must now make it a point not to pay any of your debts to Patidars. You shall take all Patidar lands in auction, and for a bigha you shall give one-eighth of a maund of Kodra. (Kodra is Re. 1 a maund). You may take away their crops. I am on your side." We replied, "We cannot do that, for we are living like brothers in the village." Another day I went to Borsad, and the officials asked me to buy some of the cheap land that was being sold. The Mamlatdar offered me a rupee out of his own pocket saying, "Now you can give this rupee as earnest money for the value of the lands I offer you. But I refused."

From the village of Dabhasi comes a similar story. The rich lands of the Patidars were offered to the Barias at a rupee an acre. At Ras, there has been a lot of this sort of propaganda. A Circle Inspector was actually overheard urging the Barias to go to the tents of the emigrants and set fire to them. At Vadalia, I was told (and a whole room-full of men confirmed the story) that an official declared, "This is just the time to suck the Patidar's blood, to plunder them, and disown any debts, and get their property."

At a time when India's divisions are made so strong an argument

(Continued on Page 7).

*The first article appeared on the 12th instant.

NOTES OF THE DAY

Winston Defended.

The "Saturday Review," while believing the Montagu-Chelmsford Declaration to be a "profound error," does not like the "rather crude methods" by which Mr. Churchill sought to repair it sometime ago. This is, however, not to say that it agrees with Mr. MacDonald whose "tone of pontifical reprobation of Mr. Churchill has sickened" its Editor. For, "when the Prime Minister reviles his opponent for lack of patriotism, I cannot help remembering that Winston, with all his faults, did at least fight for his country; which is the last thing that Mr. MacDonald, with all his virtues, has ever thought of doing." Mr. MacDonald will, no doubt, try to justify his conduct on higher grounds of human fellowship and international goodwill. He will be right. Or he may be wrong.

Meat Is Poison.

But we must heartily commend the spirit of patriotism that informs the "Saturday Review's" cutting sarcasm. We too cannot help remembering that many Indians have been suffering in the cause of their country, but that they have only been "reviled" to say nothing of being "pontifically reprobated" by the "Saturday Review" and nearly all its British contemporaries Is it of the essence of patriotism that the quality should be regarded as the monopoly of the Britisher to be used exclusively for the benefit of his country? Patriotism is meat for the "Saturday Review" even though it may involve bloodshed—"Winston" took part in the War. But for an Indian, it is, be it ever so non-violent, a dangerous poison which he must never take.

Dr. Sapru Is Libelled.

The reported offer of a Peerage to Dr. Sapru was not published in "India". It was a little "scoop" circulated by Anglo-India in the North. Inspite of Dr. Sapru's political sins, India does not think so very badly of him as to wish him transportation for life, and that too in the House of Lords. But while Doctor Sapru's true noble rage evokes our admiration, it also disappoints us. We had intended suggesting some more obvious names, for instance, those of Messrs. Jinnah and Jayakar, for Baronies. We cannot do so now. It is just possible—at least it is not quite impossible—that they too may regard the suggestion as damaging to their reputations.

Wanted Stronger "Appreciations."

"That disruptive forces are strong in India is not unknown in other countries," says the Special Correspondent at the Round Table Conference of the "Times of India." The strength of the "disruptive forces" is of course, a myth as India—more specially, Anglo-India—knows. But we did hear something about its being known in other countries. A certain section of the Press—yellow Press, needless to say—in different parts of the world has taken upon itself to propagate mischievous misrepresentations regarding India. It is, as is well-known, in British Imperialist quarters, of course, being insidiously and openly helped by the Congress. But its effect on the public opinion of the world is not to be credited to the Congress. It is, on the other hand, due to the feebleness of doses which the Publicity Department at New Delhi issues at long intervals. What is wanted is that we should have more eloquent, more categorical, more frequent appreciations. And disruptive forces in India will disappear from "other countries."

A. I. S. A.

The current number of "Khadi Patrika," publishes some fairly encouraging figures about the production and sale of Khaddar under the auspices of the All-India Spinners' Association. The figures show that the sale of Khaddar rose from 20 lakhs of rupees in the period from April to September 1929 to 35 lakhs in the corresponding period in 1930. It must be noted here that the figures represent only the working of the Association and its affiliated organisations and do not include the large quantities of Khaddar made and sold by other institutions independently of the A. I S. A. Nor do they include the huge quantities of Khaddar made by lakhs of villagers for their own use. Yet the present output and sale of Khaddar need to be considerably increased both for economic and humanitarian reasons.

Potency Of Khaddar.

Indian mills cannot fill the whole gap left by foreign cloth. But Khaddar can. It is a simple matter of mathematical demonstration. All that is necessary is that the millions who long for Swaraj and understand the importance of Khaddar should take a vow to use Khaddar only. If officialdom realising the potency of Khaddar puts any frivolous restriction on the manufacture sale or use of Khaddar, that should be itself an incentive to carry on the Khaddar campaign more vigorously. What a remarkable adhesion of strength it would be to the national cause if we could bring about a complete boycott of foreign textiles through Khaddar!

NOTES FROM ENGLAND.

BEHIND THE SCENES AT R. T. TAMASHA

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
LONDON, Dec. 23.

Winston Churchill has rendered great service to India by giving a truthful expression to the latent feelings of many die-hard and Conservative politicians in England. Despite the protests of Sir Herbert Samuel, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. Lloyd George, it is still true to say that the bulk of the Conservatives are unhappy about the marvellous progress made by Indian nationalism, aided as it was by the Satyagraha movement. Churchill is only a mouthpiece of many influential politicians in Westminster in whose hearts, the worst type of immperialist jingoism still rankles. Arthur Henderson, the Labour Secretary for Foreign Affairs, has broadcasted his address for the benefit of America, in the course of which he maintained that the Round Table Conference had already marked definite progress. He must certainly have been talking with his tongue in his cheek for the Committee of which he was the President has so far failed to come to any unanimous decision regarding the elimination of an official member in a Provincial Cabinet. The pamphlet published by his party for the benefit of the rank and file, giving a popular account of the Labour Government's achievements in the first year of office does not contain even a word about the present Indian crisis and no attempt is made in it to take credit for anything regarding India. Certainly, if the Labour Party could have claimed credit for anything at all, it is the permission given by it to Lord Irwin to make his historic November Announcement and not the square jawed Round Table Conference. Surely Winston is on surer and firmer ground when he dismisses the Conference with contempt; for has not the "Observer" questioned the ability of the Conference to settle the minorities question on behalf of the millions in India, has not Mr. Bartlett, the agent of Lord Burnham expressed his doubts regarding the validity of any agreement that may be reached at St. James and lastly, have not the Princes contemptuously dismissed the first public performance of the Conference as the "Grand Parade?"

"WITHOUT THE AID OF 'PURDAH'."

Messrs. Ramsay MacDonald and Jinnah attempted during the first stages of the Conference to minimise the importance of the Satyagraha movement and to gloss over the inherent incapacity and inability of the present Conference. The Premier praised the members abundantly and assured them that they were the messengers of progress and freedom while the Satyagrahis were the real enemies of India. Mr. Jinnah over-reached himself when he laboured hard to prove that he and his fellow members were really representing the great majority of Indians. But alas, this blind man's bluff has failed in its purpose and the Hindu and Mahomedan members have already begun to question one another's ability to 'deliver the goods'. That means, they have come to realise that they are not the real people to settle anything fundamental, that their agreements cannot become valid and they have no power, in short, to conclude any pacts of far-reaching consequences. It was Mr. Jinnah who by persistently asking the Hindus whether they could deliver the goods on behalf of their co-religionists helped to break the ill-fated Patro All-Parties' Conference and it was again an equally candid and callous politician who put exactly the same question to Hindus, when both Hindus and Mahomedans were closetted with the Premier only a few days back. I rather suspect that it could hardly be only Mr. Jinnah, who could have had the courage to bring back the people in "purdah" on to the plane of daylight and reality.

BLACK SUNDAY FOR CONFERENCE.

Last Sunday (21st Nov.) was in many respects the Black Sunday for the Conference. With it have come to an end the uninterrupted sessions of committees and conferences, if only for a brief spell of festivities, leaving the members in a most helpless mood. On it again was published the Sunday gospel of the Conservative Spiritual head in the world of journalism, putting the Hindus in an uncommonly unholy position, patting the Mahomedans on their shoulders and encouraging them in their present changed obdurate attitude, assuring the civilised world, with all the authority and wisdom that a Conservative journalist alone can arrogate to himself, that special communal representation alone can avoid further communal tension and enthusing the English statesmen to play their meritorious part of 'divide and rule'. No more mischievous article has been written since the Conference has begun its chequered and ill starred career and no fitter and grander justification and sequence can be wished for by Churchill. It is clear more than ever, that the Conservative Party in the Conference will stand by Muhammadans, whatever be their demands and Liberals will not lag very far behind. The Premier's attempt at impartiality has failed; Muhammadans are hoping to obtain the support of the other two British Parties, the Hindus are counting upon 'God', the Indian Liberals are in a terrible mood and are inclined to blame the Hindus and instead of there being one solid British delegation, there are three delegations of British Parties. Indeed, the Conference has fast reached the stage of decomposition and may soon begin to putrify.

BEHIND THE SCENES.

There was a stage when Muhammadans were prepared to accept joint electorates as a matter of principle, provided they were allowed their legitimate majorities in the Punjab Bengal Sindh and N. W. Frontier. But unfortunately for the Conference, the Hindus could not believe in the sincerity of the Muhammadan offer; secondly they were not willing to concede absolute majorities in the Punjab and Bengal; thirdly the Sikhs were unwilling that they should be dubbed along with the Hindus in an absolute minority and lastly and strangely enough, the Bengalee Hindus were not very enthusiastic about joint electorates, once they had to accept an absolute minority for themselves. After a heroic attempt made by fair-minded and earnest leaders like Messrs. Sapru and Sastri, the Hindus and later on the Sikhs came round to meet the Mussalman demands more than half way. But as the gods would have it, the Muhammadans had gone back into their old favourite grove and anchorage in the meanwhile and declined to follow the wise lead of Mr. Jinnah, who, to do him justice, has always stood by joint electorates. Thus the two parties are now immersed in mutual suspicion and recrimination and it has become very hard indeed for neutrals to reopen the subject. What is more depressing is that the Conservative Party and Press have succeeded, through constant misrepresentation, in throwing doubts upon the ability of the Premier to guide impartially both the Parties. Thus, these people boasted of a united front, harmonious relations in between themselves and worthy credentials to speak for all India, as long as it served their purpose of seeming to the world as the real harbingers of peace and the advocates of Indian nationalism. But as soon as the stage of settling the bad debts has been reached, each party has begun to doubt the worth and credentials of the other with fervour and genuine seriousness, exposing, thereby, their earlier pretensions.

THE ONLY WAY.

These members made their first great mistake in failing to achieve agreement betwixt themselves without the intervention of the Premier or any other British representative. As things stand, these 'nominees' cannot solve the problem because of the lack of the necessary confidence in one another's ability to contract on behalf of the people for whom they are supposed to speak and also because of the absence of any lively sense of the urgency and colossal importance of this problem. My readers may recollect what had passed at the All-Parties Conference convened in Delhi during 1924, while the Mahatma was on his bed of fasting. The leaders who gathered there at that historic meeting were as unwilling to concede one another's demands as these London grandees are and they were as anxious, if not more, as these Round Table members are, to please and to improve the privileges of their respective co-religionists. But they differed from these unhappy and unlucky members at the St. James Palace in that they were more anxious to settle their mutual differences by conceding to one another some really important privileges, in order to achieve the common good of all, the pacification of the tormented soul of Mahatma and through that, the anguished heart of the country. The Hindu as well as the Muhammadan leaders cried hard and through their hot and bitter tears, paid hard before they could bring themselves to make the necessary concession. For hours and days, both the Hindus and Muhammadans were adamant; reason could not appeal to them; the obligations of each to the other could not make any common appeal and their own particular demands seemed to obsess their mental horizon. But the necessity to appease the bleeding, appealing and beloved soul of the greatest man of the world was dear to them all and at the bidding of that undying love for the Saint of Sabarmati and through him, for the sacred life of the Motherland, both Hindus and Muahmmadans came round and embraced each other in the realm of reason, sense, wisdom and patriotism. The conclusions, then reached, have been universally accepted and have, so far, been mainly adhered to.

NO MANDATE.

That Conference differed again from present one in another respect and that has in fact been mainly responsible for its success. Its members represented the public opinion of the people of all religions and they could therefore proceed to come to necessary and lasting agreements with one another and they have, in addition, succeeded in appealing fervently, and confidently to their respective peoples to respect their agreements. The present Conference has, however, no mandate to conclude agreements and whereas no one could question the authority of the Delhi Conference, many Muslim and Hindu members of this Conference have been questioning one another's authority to speak on behalf of their respective co-religionists.

The moral of the present debacle of the Round Table Conference is that only the Congress has the authority to speak for India, Gandhi alone can whip the irreconcilables into a reasonable attitude and nationalism alone can help the Muhammadans and Hindus to become very good neighbours and friends to one another.

SIR JAMES CRERAR AS GOVERNOR?

—:o:—

Delhi Speculations

SEPARATION OF SIND A FOREGONE CONCLUSION

DELHI, Jan. 9.

The Delhi correspondent of the "Civil and —Military Gazette" writes:—

The separation of Sind and its reconstitution as a Governor's province are apparently accepted in political circles here as a foregone conclusion since there is already some talk who is likely to be the first Governor. The name of Sir James Crerar, the present Home Member, has been mentioned in a well-informed quarter as a likely candidate, for he knows Sind and the language well, having served early in his career there as Assistant Collector, then Manager of Encumbered Estates, and finally, as Assistant Commissioner.

Such an appointment would probably it is suggested, have the approval both of Sind and of the new Viceroy to whom Sir James Crerar was Private Secretary when he was Governor of Bombay.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

But there appears to be a school of thought, which feels that the province being so small and the head having to act in a dual capacity of being responsible for five settled districts and as Agent to the Governor-General in respect of tribal areas, it would be much more suitable that he should be Lieutenant-Governor than Governor, as suggested by the Frontier Sub-Committee.

HOW APPROVER GOES IN SADHU'S DRESS?

—:o:—

Lahore Conspiracy Case Hearing

LAHORE, Jan. 12.

When hearing of the new conspiracy case was continued to-day, Inderpal, the approver, said that on the advice of Yashpal he went to Delhi in September, 1929. Wearing the dress of a Sadhu, he proceeded to a place nine miles from Delhi, on the Delhi-Muttra Road. Yashpal and the witness met on the roof of some rooms at that place.

Yashpal had two brass vessels, two tin shells and a bundle containing three batteries, six or seven bulbs and a screw-driver. Yashpal told witness that the "vessels" were bombs to be buried under the railway line for exploding the train carrying Lord Irwin.

He further added that experiments would be made at midnight that night, and a wireless scientist would send a wireless current from Delhi. Yashpal connected the battery with bulb, the glass of which was broken.

He placed a phial containing some liquid and powder on one side of the battery and on the other side he placed some gun cotton close to the battery. Yashpal said that the action of the apparatus would be found to be correct if the gun cotton caught fire and burned. At midnight the gun cotton caught fire. About half an hour later some policemen downstairs enquired who were the persons on the roof. Witness replied that they were a Sadhu and his devotees.

Hearing of the case was adjourned.—A. P.

SURAT CENSUS NUMBERS ERASED.

SURAT, Jan. 12.

The obliteration of census numbers from the walls of houses appears to have commenced in this city also. Almost all the numbers of houses on Ambaji Road were found obliterated with red paint yesterday morning. So far no action has been taken by the police.—A. P.

NO FOREIGN GOODS AVAILABLE

—:o:—

National Week In Dharwar Dist

POPULAR CONGRESSMAN ARRESTED

(From A Correspondent.)
HAVERI, Jan. 12.

A successful national programme was organised for the big Hosritti fair at Judiswami in Dharwar District from the 5th to 12th inst. "Gandhi Day," "Manomedali Condolence," "Vallabhbhai Incarceration Day" and "Peasants' Day" were observed. The Khadi and Swadeshi exhibitions were opened by Sjt. Diwakar Hukerikar. Sjt. Gudleppa Hallikeri an influential Congress worker released in December, organised a boycott of foreign articles which had succeeded most peacefully. No tea, foreign cloth, cigarettes, foreign sugar, sweetmeets and foreign bangles are avtilable. Immoral traffic in women by Dombars and gambling have been stopped. Officers were posted with 30 armed police from the beginning. The Mamlatdar issued a warrant under Section 117 read with the Salt Act and arrested Sjt. Hallikeri on the 10th inst. Thousands gathered to show their respect when Sjt. Hallikeri was let out on bail under Section 144 issued immediately.

DEMAND FOR LAND REVENUE.

On the 10th and 11th inst. the Haveri Taluka Ryots Conference takes place at Mallangowda. Sjt. Hukeri, pleader will preside. There is a demand for remission of land revenue due to fall in prices and bad season. The Conference has resolved on wearing khaddar and boycotting of liquor by establishing panchayats.

MY PRAYER FOR INDIA.

(After the prose-poem of Rabindranath Tagore Published in the "Modern Review" for August 1930.)

(BY RUSTOM B. PAYMASTER.)

What longing say, have I for country mine,
What dream, what prayer, for Mata Hind divine,
Or her I dream, for her with fervour pray,
With heart and soul devout from day to day.
That she no more in vile subjection lie.
To strangers, follow her ideals high,
Swaraj attain and thus once more be free
To gain the substance of true Liberty.
Not shadow mere, nor gilded buble, too,
That's foisted on her now as plaything new,
But free t'accomplish her own mission great
In commonwealth of nations, meet her fate.
Free, free to fill her own God-given place
'Mong nations of the world of every race.

FORTNIGHT IN GUJERAT.

(Continued from page 6.)

—:o:—

against the grant of self-government, we cannot protest too emphatically against any attempt to accentuate those divisions.

THE MIGRATION.

Borsad Taluka intermingles at every point with the Baroda State. In 1818 after the conquest of the Peshwas, the British and Gaekwad officials accomplished, a 'Phulguthani' division of the territory; like the petals of torn flowers the different sections overlap. The district, therefore, is peculiarly favourable for a migration. We visited a great number of deserted villages. At Seijpur, I looked across the fields of green tobacco plants to the white walls, and red-brown roofs, framed in sheltering trees, of the fine houses of the Patidars, with their carved pillars and doors, and quaint interesting rural paintings. From these beautiful houses the villagers have gone out to brave wind and weather in the Mandwas—I asked again and again about the hardships in these places, but was invariably met with the reply that in the country's cause, such hardships were of small account. The spirit of the migrants is epitomised in a text I saw hanging in one of the tents. "A coward has no home in Gujerat."

The camps are clean and well-ordered. They are like the headquarters of an army on the march. But you can feel the atmosphere of strain. At any moment houses in the deserted villages may be burnt, crops or land irretrievably lost, or there may be a raid by night from the police.

CONCLUSION.

I write these words on Christmas eve. On December 24, over 1500 years ago, a Christian monk named Telemachus left his peaceful cell and went to Rome to protest against brutal gladiatorial shows held in the Coliseum. The people, maddened at his action, stoned him to death, but the Emperor, moved by his heroic sacrifice, decreed that the shows should never again be held. As evening fell, Telemachus lay dying in the arena, his head supported in the lap of a brother. "Is it peace?" he cried, "Oh, my brother, is it peace? Peace on earth, good-will to men." And so he died.

Is it too much to hope, too daring a prayer, that Government should hear the message of Christmas peace and love? No one asks Government to give in to the Satyagrahis, but we do ask that in this non-violent war the rules of the game should be observed. I do ask that both sides should, in the great words of J. H. Newman, "always behave to their enemies, as if they were one day to be friends."

KALIANPUR SHOOTING INCIDENTS

Police Version Of The Affair

WOUNDED MAN IN SERIOUS CONDITION

(From Our Correspondent.)
ALLAHABAD, Jan. 12.

Regarding the incident at Kalianpur mentioned before it appears there was a large Congress meeting at Kalianpur in Amu Aima Circle of Allahabad District. Two persons Ajit Singh and Jwala Prasad were reported would speak advocating non-payment of rents. The station officer with seven constables attended and at the conclusion of the meeting arrested two speakers. They were followed by a crowd who surrounded the police and threw stones, etc., at them and also used lathis, finally rescuing the two persons by cutting the ropes attached to handcuffs.

The mob followed and harassed the police party and became so violent, the station officer was eventually obliged to fire three rounds from his revolver resulting in one mob being seriously wounded and he is now lying in the Congress Hospital in a precarious condition. The crowd followed the police and the Sub-Inspector fired one more round and it is not known with what effect. The crowd eventually dispersed. A police force with Measurers, the Superintendent and Bell proceeded to the spot and placed armed guards. The Sub-Inspector and seven constables received injuries. One of the Sub-Inspector's ribs were broken.

There was another small incident near Swait, where six persons were arrested under Ordinance Eleven and got the persons into a lorry, by brandishing a revolver in the face of the crowd.

POLITICAL SUFFERERS' DAY AT NAGPORE

—:o:—

For Ill-treathent To Abhyanker

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, Jan. 12.

Yesterday was observed by the "War Council" as Political Sufferers' Day as a mark of protest against the ill-treatment given to Barrister Abhyanker and others in Seoni Jail.

Flag salutation was held in Chitnis Park this morning and in the evening a huge procession started from the Congress House which ended in a meeting on Patwardhan Ground.

A Marathi book called "Swatantryache Ranasangram" printed at a local Press has been proscribed by the Government.

January Session of the C. P. Legislative Council commences today when the Governor will make the opening speech. The session lasts for five days. The last three days have been allotted for non-official business.

Where Is The "Trade Wind"?

LONDON, Jan. 12.

New York.—A message from Azores says anxiety has been aroused concerning the fate of the seaplane "Trade Wind" which is twelve hours overdue at Azores from Bermuda from where it took off on January 10.—Reuter.

6 MONTHS' R. I. FOR ASSAULTING JAILOR.

CALCUTTA, January 1st.

Jagadish Chatterjee and Prafful Bhattacharya, detenus in the Presidency Jail, who were charged with assaulting the European jailor, were sentenced to-day, by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.—A. P.

POLICE LATHI VICTIMS CLAIMS COMPENSATION.

COCANADA, Jan. 12.

It is reported that in connection with the lathi charge at Peddapur on 21st December, Pydā Venkatanarayana, who is alleged to have been injured in the charge, has issued a lawyer's notice against the Deputy Superintendent and the Circle Inspector of Police claiming damages.—A. P.

... ATTEMPT TO BEAT ... WORLD'S RECORD.

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Marseilles.—Airmen Captain Lalouette and Permoufle took off at 12-48 p.m. to-day, for Dakar, on an attempt to beat the record for the world's straightline light aeroplane flight.—Reuter.

"PAY UP AND BE HAPPY"

Mamlatdar's Sermon To Satyagrahis

(From A Correspondent.)
BORSAD, Jan. 11.

Further details of the seizure of tobacco from the fields of the Satyagrahi defaulters of Dabhasi and also of their arrests are now available. Mr. Benjamin, the new Mamlatdar in place of the 'Chhota Commissioner', started out on the 9th instant with a police force of 25 and a few Ravanias accompanied by the Talati and the Circle Inspector. On reaching Dabhasi, he placed a strong police guard at all the important entrances into the village as also at the house of the ex-Mukhi. Sjt. Vaheribhai. The Mamlatdar then went out to the fields and the huts of the Satyagrahi villagers. He came to the hut of Sjt. Vaheribhai, the ex-Mukhi, and began to preach doctrines of peace and prosperity "Why do you suffer all this for nothing? Pay up revenue and be happy." But the Satyagrahi retorted promptly.

At this, the Mamlatdar changed his topic of discussion and said: "You may work for Khadi and prohibition. But do not fall a prey to this no-tax campaign. You will be ruined by it."

This sermon of the Mamlatdar cut no ice and he left the place, ordering his men to pick up tobacco crops from the fields. On his way he arrested two volunteers, Sjts. Chaturbhai and Dahyabhai.

The Mamlatdar has, on that day, attached and taken away 125 maunds of tobacco, 3 carts, 6 oxen, and several bed-sheets used for picking up tobacco-leaves from 10 different fields of defaulting Satyagrahis.

The arrested volunteers were taken to Borsad, detained for some hours and then let off.

ATTACHING CROPS.

The Thakore of Dahewan, Khumansingh of Kathol, and the Mukhi and Ravanias and their associates of Ras have been all the while cutting down the precious tobacco, cotton and pulse crops of the people of Ras. As a result of these activities, the fields which annually yielded cotton, tobacco and pulse crops valued at several lakhs of rupees, have been utterly devastated this year. All this huge loss the Satyagrahi peasants of Ras are smilingly bearing, because of their faith in Mahatmaji and their Sardar.

The new Mukhi and Ravanias of Ras went to the Borsad Mamlatdar on the 8th instant for their 3 months' salaries. The Mamlatdar asked them: "Have you got all the records ready? How far have you worked in Census preparations? How much revenue have you realised?" But these village officials merely stood dumb before the Mamlatdar, who after a while said: "Go and discharge your duties properly first and then come to me for your salaries."

Sjts. Bhikhabhai Mathurbhai, Jethabhai Muljibhai and Rambhai Lakhabhai arrested, from Sunav on the Swaraj Day, were each sentenced on the 9th instant by the Borsad Magistrate to 2 months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine or 1 month in default.

EX-DICTATOR SENTENCED

—:o:—

738 Persons Sent To Jail From Surat District

(From A Correspondent.)
SURAT, Jan. 10.

Sjt. Premchandra Vidyanand Pandya, the ex-Dictator of Surat, was sentenced to 9 months' rigorous imprisonment. He has been placed in "B" Class.

The officials have now turned to Tarsadi in Jelalpur Taluka to realise the revenue. The Dubla, who tills the land belonging to a woman named Valibai, was hauled up before the officials who forced him to sign a bond. The share which the Dubla is to pay to Valibai is by this bond to be paid to the officials. Valibai has not paid the revenue for three years. The whole of the village is empty having been deserted by the peasants long ago. All the peasants are served with notices stating that they should pay the revenue within ten days. Police guard has been kept on the standing crops.

The number of volunteers gone to jail from Surat District is now 736.

"FREEDOM'S BATTLE ONCE BEGUN"

Yeotmal Municipality Presents Address To Aney

YEOTMAL, Jan. 12.

(From Our Correspondent).

Lokmanya Aney's re-entry into Yeotmal after six months incarcreation was signalised by demonstrations of unparalled magnitude. Hundreds of men, women and children of all castes waited for hours to welcome him. The sight of his car was the signal for cries of "Bapuji Aney-ki-jai," "Bandemataram," etc. Thousands vied with each other for his darshana.

A huge procession passed through the main thoroughfares which were decorated with big arches, buntings and flags and he was escorted by volunteers with bugles. Loknayak Aney was profusely garlanded by merchants and others and escorted to Dictator Jatkar's residence. The local municipality presented him with a welcome address. Replying Sjt. Aney said "the nation was bent upon establishing environments in which local bodies would be able to work unfettered by the domination of the alien yoke."

"FREEDOM'S BATTLE"

Immediately afterwards he addressed a monster meeting in the maidan. He expressed satisfaction at the response of people and continuity of work during his absence. He would like to tour in the province to survey conditions before formulating a plan of future action but in the meantime besought the audience to continue unabated in carrying out items of constructive work despite of any number of ordinances bearing in mind the truth established by the experience of liberty-achieving nations that freedom's battle once begun is never stopped till freedom is won.

COULD VICEROY RE-ENACT ORDINANCES UNDER GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT?

Who Were The Private Persons Engaged To Do Propaganda For Government?

NEW DELHI, Jan. 12.

The question of the Round Table Conference is raised in a series of questions in the Assembly by Mr. K. C. Roy who wishes to know whether Government of India expressed any view on the subject of the conference holding its session "in camera." He wishes laid on the table of the Assembly the full proceedings of the Conference and also requires definite statement as to whether this body will be resummoned in India or in England after the close of its present session.

Finally he enquires whether the Government stick to the original plan of referring the draft India Reform Bill to the Joint Parliamentary Committee for negotiation by a Parliamentary Delegation from India. Mr. Roy has also tabled a resolution in the well known parliamentary form to raise a debate on the whole aspect of the work of the Round Table Conference by asking for the publication of the papers connected with the Round Table Conference.

As for the re-enactment of the Press Ordinance he wishes the House to be enlightened with the information which Government possessed regarding deterioration in the tone of the press which had led to re-enactment of the Ordinance and also requires information as to the cases of forfeiture of security since its re-enactment.

Mr. Roy finally raises the important constitutional question as to whether under the letter and spirit of the Act re-enactment of the Ordinance was permissible and whether the Law Officers of the Crown in India or in England had been consulted on the subject and if so what opinion they expressed.

The Council of State members are also becoming active and Kumar Nripendra Narayan Sinha has sent in a series of questions enquiring as to who were the private parties engaged to do propaganda for Government.

He wants a statement on the position of Indians in South Africa and the steps hitherto taken by Government in that behalf. Mr. Sinha also enquires about the result of the inquiry into the loss of the Condor with about 437 persons on Board.—A. P.

SHIPPING NEWS

—:o:—

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 12.

Suez Maru, Morchacle, Calcutta.
Heiei Maru, Yamada, Calcutta.
Oredano Maru, Akena, Java.
India, Gazzano, Genoa.
Lampa, Anderson, New York.
Trentbank, Porter, New York.

DEPARTURES

Jan. 13.

Kaga Maru, Lani, Kobe.
Mundra, Lullent, Karachi.

LOADING.

Jan. 12.

Steamer Genoa for Genoa.

Steamer Swarzenfels for Hamburg.

S S Suez Maru:—The Kalianji Mouji steamer Suez Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

S S Heiei Maru:—The M B K steamer Heiei Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S Oredano Maru:—The M B K steamer Oredano Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Java with a cargo of sugar.

S S India:—The M Italiana steamer India arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa with a general cargo.

S S Lampa:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Lampa arrived in harbour yesterday from New York with a general cargo.

S S Trentbank:—The F F Campbell Co's steamer Trentbank arrived in harbour yesterday from New York with a general cargo.

S S Kaga Maru:—The N Y K steamer Kaga Maru will sail today from Bombay harbour for Kobe with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Mundra:—The M M and Co's steamer Mundra will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi with a general and same bottom cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

—:o:—

MONDAY, January 12.

1 Elysia, Glasgow, 14-1, Gaham T Co.
2 Rajputana, London, 24-1, M M and Co.
3 Schwarzenfels, Karachi, 14-1, L Edwards Ltd.
5 City of Sparta, Karachi, 15-1, K Nixon & Co.
6 Kaga Maru, Kobe, 13-1, N Y Kaisha.
9 Mundra, Karachi, 14-1, M M and Co.
10 Sarvistan, NF, NF, M K Khalili.
11 Birkenfels, Karachi, 15-1, L Edwards.
13 Redsea, Hull, 15-1, L Edwards.
14 City of Bagdd, Liverpool, 11-1, K N & Co.
15 Karapara, S. Africa, 14-1, M M & Co.
16 Alipore, Japan, 14-1, M M & Co.
17 Keelburg, New York, 18-1, F F Campbell and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Jaladuta, NF, NF, Scindia S N Co.
7 Neitherland, Genoa, NF, Grahams T Co.
8 Shinnoh Maru, Japan, 12-1, O S Kaisha.
9 Hamburg Maru, Kobe, 13-1, O S Kaisha.
12-13 Gambhira, NF, 13-1, O S Kaisha.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

C R Gambhira, Tuticorin 22-1, M M and Co.
M Akbar N F, 18-1, T Morrison and Co.
C Gambada, Tuticorin, 22-1, M M and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

FROM LONDON

Malwa, 16-1-31, P & O S N Co.
Mantua, 23-1-31, P & O S N Co
Narkunda, 30-1-31, P & O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

1 Warfield, 14-2-31, M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Britania, 26-1-31, G T Co
Clan Macbeth 13-1-31 J F C.
Custalia 7-2-31 G T Co.
Tuscania, 2-5-31, G T Co.
2 City of Barcelona, 16-1-31 K N Co.

FROM OSLO.

Agra, 13-1-31 L Edward Ltd.
Formosa 10-2-31 L Edward Ltd.

FROM HAMBURG.

Trifels, 29-12-30, L Edward Ltd
Aztekerk, 12-1-31 L Edward Ltd.
Rhenfels, 19-1-31 L Edward Ltd.

FROM GENOA.

Genoa 13-1-31 M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Salisbury, 26-1-31, F F Campbell & Co.
Furthbank, 12-2-31, F F Campbell & Co.
City of Oran 27-2-31. F F Campbell & Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Fusijama, 24-1-3 L T Co.
4 Cracovia, 26-1-31, L T Co.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

Genoa Maru 17-1-30 N Y K.
Tokushima Maru 17-1-31 N Y K.
Ranchi, 16-1-31 P and O S N Co.
Mirzapore, 24-1-31, P. & O. S. N. Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karoa 17-1-31 M M & Co.
Karagola 31-1-31 M M & Co.
Shinno Maru 4-1-31 O S Kaisha.
Toyellsi Maru 8-1-31 O S Kaisha.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.

—:o:—

FOR LONDON.

Ranpura, 25-1-31, P and O S N Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia, N F S Y Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

Varala, NF, M M and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Redsea, NF, L Edward Ltd.

FOR DURBAN.

Karapara, NF, M M and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Hankow Maru, 19-12-30, O S Kaisha.
Kaga Maru N F N Y Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru NF O S Kaisha.
Alipore, NF, P and O S N Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Nurmahal, NF, T M Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.

—:o:—

FOR LONDON

Ranpura, P and O S N Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia, J T Co.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

Hankow Maru O S Kaisha
Kaga Maru N Y Kaisha.
Alipore P and O S N Co.
Shinno Maru, O S Kaisha.

FOR HAMBURG.

Redsea, L Edward Ltd.

FOR BUSREH.

Varela, M M and Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Karapara, M M and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Gambada M M and Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Nurmahal, T M and Co.

EXPORTS.

Jan. 12.

S S Ranpura for London:—21 bales animal skin L Hassam; 118 cwts groundnuts K Harjivan and Co; 200 cwts groundnut cakes B H Lele; 429 cwts coffee Thos Cook and Sons.

For Marseilles:—1200 cwts groundnuts M Bhuta and Co; 11000 cwts groundnut seeds Birla Bros; 423 cwts groundnut seeds K Harjivan and Co.

S S City of Bagdad for Liverpool:—2002 cwts myrabollams P Mathradas and Co.

S S Elysia for Manchester:—6 bales cotton thread waste Chimanlal and Sons.

For New York:—62 cwts gum karaya N Moolji.

For Barcelona:—200 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Marseilles:—135 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 30 cwts gum olibanum E Virji and Co.

For Liverpool:—132 bales wool raw M Nissim; 34 bales wool raw R Virchand; 45 bales cotton fly Chimanlal and Sons.

For Glasgow:—1000 cwts groundnut oil cakes H V Oomerbhoy; 1000 cwts groundnut oil cakes H Ramji and Co.

S S Mundra for Havre:—720 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co.

S S Lampa for Philadelphia:—18023 cwts myrabollams P Mathradas and Co; 2000 cwts myrabollams C Jivanlal and Co; 4000 cwts myrabollams Kalyandas Bros.

S S City of Sparta for Manchester:—125 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 10000 cwts groundnuts Strauss and Co.

S S Birkenfels for Rotterdam:—173 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros. raw E Spinner and Co.

For Antwerp:—125 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 125 bales cotton raw A Damoder.

For Hamburg:—100 cwts mustard seed M Bhuta and Co.

S S Schwarfenfels for Antwerp:—550 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co.

For Rotterdam:—12000 cwts groundnut oil cakes H V Oomerbhoy.

S S Sutherland for Antwerp:—110 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co; 6000 cwts groundnut oil cakes 1000 cwts till seed oil cakes H V Oomerbhoy.

For Ghent:—220 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co.

For Genoa:—4800 cwts groundnuts Ralli Bros; 500 cwts linseed K Devchand and Co.

S S Red Sea for Hamburg:—2000 cwts groundnut oil cakes H V Oomerbhoy; 165 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha L'd.

For Copenhagen:—25 bales cotton thread waste V A Sane.

S S Trentbank for Boston:—196 cwts fish maws R Dharji and Co.

For Philadelphia:—41 bales wool raw Shamji Mal.

For Libertad:—50 bales cotton yarn, F F Campbell and Co.

For New York:—43 bales embroidered numdas Cox and Kings Ltd.

S S Hamburg Maru for Kobe:—110 bales cotton raw V Ladha and Co; 1000 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha; 238 bales cotton raw Vakharia and Co; 800 bales cotton raw Sassoon J David and Co.

For Shanghai:—800 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 1000 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Heizazan Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton raw Kotak and Co; 1000 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—200 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 300 bales cotton raw V Morarji and Co.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Kaga Maru for Kobe:—3400 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S S Shinnoh Maru for Kobe:—473 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Alipore for Shanghai:—200 bales cotton raw O Suleman and Co.

IMPORTS.

Jan. 12.

S S Barjora fro Busrah, Agents M M and Co:—2027 bags wheat 412 bags dates 40 bags mash.

From Mohmerah:—217 bags attari 25 bags almonds 19 bags wool 14 bags reeds 49 bags khaskhas.

From Bushire:—72 bundles skin 76 bundles almonds 32 bundles gum.

From Bunder Abbas:—29 bags dry fish 33 bags poppy seeds 23 bags rosebuds 155 bags raisin.

From Muscat:—129 crates pomegranates 1121 bags dates.

From Charbar:—467 bundles mats.

From Gwadur:—428 bundles mats 12 bundles fish.

From Karachi:—45 bags dry prowas.

From Verawal:—539 bales cotton.

S S Goalpara from Rangoon, Agents M M and Co:—364 pieces teak squares 1436 pieces planks 140 bars lead 65718 pieces teak scantlings 34 cases dyes dry 326 Nos. empty drums.

From Cochin:—21 chests tea 75 bags pepper.

From Calicut:—62 cases scaps 248 bales cotton 90 bales coir fibre 288 bales rope 25 bales coir yarn.

From Cannanore:—75 bags copra.

S S Venezia from Trieste, Agents L Triestino:—1480 bags starch 25 bags chalk 134 cases bolts and nuts 107 cases screws 20 cases beer 27 cases brandy 100 cases cement 395 cases chains 52 cases hollow glass 31 cases shoes 29 cases linen cloth 100 cases nails 1390 cases glass ware1229 cases paper 6303 pieces planks 143 coils wire.

From Sparta:—7004 bundles cement sheets.

From Venice:—20 cases ivory 38 cases glass ware 20 cases silk yarn.

From Brindisi:—100 cases almonds.

From Aden:—30 cases ghee 20 cases balt raw 319 bags gum olibanum 20 bags gum Arabic.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Jan. 12.

3 ½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. Rs. 62-15.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90-4.

4 per cent. Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89-4.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs 74.

4½ per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94-14.

4½ per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 83.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94-8.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 96-2.

5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 93-11.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99-14.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 100-9.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 100-15.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 101-15.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933-36 Rs. 103-6.

6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104-10.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 72-4.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 71/3.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 71-8.

5 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 89.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101-6.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 101-6.

FORWARD RATES.

21st Jan. 1931 settlement.

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs 62-13-0.

5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 100-8-0.

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Jan. 12.

A months discount 2 3/16 per cent.
6 months discounts 2 11/32 per cent.
Bank of England rate 3 per cent.
Call Money 3 per cent.
One month 3-1/2 per cent.
Three months 4-1/2 per cent.
Six months 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—In better demand.
Imperial Bank of India rate:—6 per cent.

THORE VANAR SENA FUNDS

To The Editor of the "Chronicle"

Sir,—You were good enough to publish in a conspicuous manner in your to-day's issue 'A Correspondent's' letter entitled "Monkeying with the Vanar Sena Funds" with regard to the Vanar Sena Camp at Borivli. I have to say that I am in no way connected with either of the Camps said to have been recently organised by Mr. Y. J. Meherally under Mr. Batuk Desai. Neither myself nor the Board of Control were aware of them.

Both the above gentlemen have done it independently of us and we are in no way responsible for whatever is being done without our knowledge and consent.

So far as the Vanar Sena with which I am connected is concerned, a separate statement is being issued by Mr. Madhavrao Godbole, the President of the Board of Control.

Since my name has been brought in with the Borivali Camp, I hope in fairness to me you will give this the same prominent place in your Monday's issue as was given to "A Correspondent" and not put in a corner.

Thanking you.—Yours, etc.,
A. H. KULKARNI.

Gamdevi,
Jan. 10th 1931.

II.

To The Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—I had gone through the correspondence given in your esteemed paper Re: Vanar Sena Funds; I draw the attention of the public as well as the correspondent that I have nothing to do with the said funds. The accounts of the Vanar Sena funds is lying with the "former officer-in-charge' Mr. A. H. Kulkarni. If any body wants to inquire about it; he can approach Mr. Kulkarni

Your correspondent seems to be some irresponsible person. He ought to have inquired everything regarding Vanar Sena from the responsible persons, instead of rushing to the press in excitement.

It is quite clear that the correspondence was written by some interested party. Otherwise he would not have misrepresented the facts about the "camps."

I am only responsible for Vanar Sena drill, parade, and other activities of the boys.—Yours, etc.,
BATUK DESAI.
G. O. C.

ATIYA BEGUM IN BENARES.

Lecture On Education.

A correspondent writes:

The 28th of December found Atiya Begum of Bombay extraordinarily active at Benares.

At 8-30 a.m. she was unanimously elected a delegate to All-India Federation of Educational Associations working council, to represent India at the forthcoming World Conference at Benares.

At 10 a.m. she moved her resolution in the All-India Muslim Educational Conference of founding a Central Foundation Educational Muslim Institution in New Delhi for Muslim girls. Her proposal were favourably received. Atiya Begum presided at the two Sectional meetings of the All-Asia Conference. She delievered her public address and emphasised:

The root of all ills, evils and criminalties, of slavery, dependence and poverty, is pernicious education.

SCUSATIONAL SPOT

—:o:—

At The Pathe

"The Whip" now running at the Pathe, is a screen story that centres round incidents on and around the turf and the hunting-field. But it is not burdened with superfluous technicalities. The central story is essentially human the breathless sensation of the turf and the daring exploits on the thundering mid-night express, naturally, key the emotions to the high pitch. But the human interest of the story is on a higher pitch.

MID-WELK CHANGE

—:o:—

At The Realto

A change of programme will be introduced at the Rialto Talkies frim Tuesday. M. G. M's. "Children of Pleasure" will be put on and continued throughout the week. The picture tells the story of a Bowry song-writer who wins fame and fortune, and develops a love-romance with a millionaire's daughter. The Theme provides scope for introducing the theatrical atmosphere with plenty of good singing and dancing. Featured in the cast are Lawrence Gray, Helen Johnson, Wynne Gibson and Benny Rubni. Some lavish scenes of the night club interiors and vaudeville settings are a feature of the film.

SIDELIGHT A KALYAN POLITICS

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

"Kalyan is long known to be a strong-hold of "Responsivist" politics. For the last 8 or 9 months they are being literally smothered by the onrush of the national movement. But yesterday under the guise of celebrating the Jubilee of the 'Kesari' and the 'Mahrata' they came out in their true colours by condemning Mahatmaji as an impractical politician and characterising the present movement as a passing phase in our political life and incapable of achieving any abiding results.

In the beginning of the movement they tried to tide over the difficult times by making a show of being on the popular side but of late thanks to the ruthless repression of government they have begun to feel that they can not now safely sail under false colours. They happen to be in official charge of the Congress movement. They are now busy again embarking upon the policy of petitions. They are advising a representation to Government to postpone the cillection of land revenus dues, but it is rumoured that some of the "leaders have themselves recovered all the dues from their own tenants in spite of the failure of the crops.—Yours etc.

Kalyan, Januar 5.

'KALYANITE'.

TOO MANY DOGS

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I trust that the health authorities of Bombay will kindly investigate into the disproportionate increase of the canine fraternity which has reached a dangerous limit in the Matunga locality. Time and again have I been greeted with one voice by these so-called dumb creatures which some optimists would like to ignore as passing barks. More than once have I been made to feel the warmth of their affection by their demonstrations of "chasing". And to-day their affection towards mankind in general attained such a serious climax that they barked not only at and chased my youngster in broad daylight and would have possibly administered a mortal biting but for the intervention of a few unknown friends standing close by.

The liberty of these Matunga mastiffs in forcing the pedestrians to take to earthly gallops and occasional skyward excursions deserves immediate investigation ere they take a turn to heavenward journeys.—Yours, etc.

T. V. KRISHNASWAMI.
(Deputy Supdt. Telegraphs.
C. T. O.)

A Resident of Matunga.
Bombay, January 12.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY OLD BOYS' ASSOCIATION.

—:o:—

Mr. K. C. Trigunayat, M.Sc., Hon. Secretary, Benares H. U. O. B. Association writes:—

"The Benares Hindu University Old Boys' Association will hold its 18th annual meeting on the occasion of the Convocation of the University on the 23rd instant. We all know the difficulties through which the educational institutions of the country are passing at the present time. The Benares Hindu University and its constituent Colleges have their own. It is necssary that the Old Boys of the Colleges and the University should muster strong on this occasion of its annual Convocation, which happily falls on the Foundation Day of the University, and help the Alma Mater by their good wishes and encouraging association. The revered Pandit Madan Mohan, Malaviya, Vice-Chancellor of the University, as we all rejoice, has been happily restored to us, and we all meet and offer him our loyal and affectionate greetings on his recovery and release.

Old boys are requested to send their addresses, if they are not able to come and also their annual subscription of Re. One only.

PRISONER'S DAY AT BROACH

"DICTATOR" ARRESTED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

The Prisoners' Day was celebrated here with great enthusiasm. A huge procession from Ratan Talav wended its way through different localities. At Tower Maidan the procession was converted into a mass meeting Sjt. Bhagvatiprasad, "Dictator" of Broach, addressing the meeting exhorted the audience to put on swadeshi cloth because that was the only way to reicase the patriots.

Resolutions congratulating the prisoners were passed.

Sjt. Bankhimchandra narrated his jail experience.

Sjt. Gandhi appealed for putting on solid work.

As soon as the meeting was over the police party arrested Sjt. Bhagvatiprasad. Sjt. Bhagvatiprasad is the son of Sardar Trimbaklal Bhavnishanker, a well-known Jagirdar and a Sardar of Broach. Sjt. Bhagvatiprasad worked hard for the movement. He is arrested five days, after his appointment.

NEW WEEKLY.

The first issue of "Paigham", a vernacular weekly, will be published on 14th instant with Saiyad Asadali as its editor.

MOTHERS.

Please NOTE

DR. HERMAN'S TEETHING SPECIFIC

(PURELY SWADESHI)

Facilitates Teething

and

Builds Bonnie Babies

Can be had at any Chemist
or
DR. HERMAN'S LABORATORI, Bombay 20.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

DISRIBUTION OF PROFITS.

The net profits of the Bank for the half-year ended 31st December 1930 and their distribution is as follows:—

	Rs.	Rs.
Net Profits for the half-year ended 31st December 1930	36,14,900	
Brought forward from 30th June 1930	27,49,200	
Total		63,64,100
The Governors have declared a dividend of 16 per cent. per annum free of Income Tax absorbing	45,00,000	
Transferred to Reserve Fund	2,50,000	
Transferred to Pension Funds	3,58,000	
Carried forward	12,56,100	
		63,64,100

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL, Jany. 10.

Mar. close at s. 4/3 1/8d. 1/2d.
May close at s. 4/3-5/8d. 1/2d.
July close at s. 4/5 1/8d. 5/8d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET:

Mar. per bushel dol. 81-3/8 up 3/8
May per bushel dol. 83 up 1/2.
July per bushel dol. 65-5/8 down 1/4.

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS:

Mar. 10.60—12.
May 10.60

WHEAT CABLE (CHICAGO):

"Prices advanced on covering by "Shorts" and foreign buying. Closed irregular."

WEAT CABLE (LONDON):

"Large stock Russian Wheat and cheap offers from Russia and Australia check advance. Considerable damage reported French crop and anticipated large shipments American Wheat to China partly against Silver loan, and release of Gold should eventually improve prices."

LINSEED CABLE (LONDON):

"Weakness Peso Exchange hold Argentine prices. When large shipments afloat reach Ports, look for substantial decline though temporarily prices may remain unsteady."

NEW YORK COTTON REVIEW.

SMALLER NUMBER OF WEEVILS.

The Cotton Market has been quiet and steady this week, and rather better sentiment has been evident, with traders, previously alert for further evidences of depression, now seeming inclined to look for indications of an improvement.

So far they have found little encouragement for immediate buying but contracts become comparatively scarce on declines.

Reports of labour troubles in Lancashire and the declines in the price of Silver have discouraged fresh buying.

The Farm Board, discussing the outlook for American cotton, emphasises the need for a reduction of acreage, pointing out that a reduction of 15 per cent. would make the supply for the coming season about the same as the current year. The Farm Board adds that at present there are indications of a cut of about eight to ten per cent.

A private report indicates that a much smaller number of boll weevils are in hibernation this winter as compared with the last.—Reuter

CURRENCY DEPTT. ACCOUNTS.

An abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on 7th Jan., 1931 is given below:—

(In thousands of rupees).

Notes in circulation	160,99,42
Reserve coin and bullion (In India):—	
Silver coin	114,81,65
Gold bullion	31,36,16
Silver bullion	5,41,48
Securities (purchase price):—	
In India	9,40,13
In England	Nil.

Tone of Silver:—Uncertain. The advance is due to the absence of sellers. India bought.

ALL MARKETS CLOSED.

Bombay, Jan. 12.

Leading markets in the city remained closed to-day owing to general Hartal.

BOMBAY COTTON STATISTICS.

—:o:—

(East India Cotton Ass. Ltd.)

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 8th Jan.		9,73,321
Same time last season		11,31,807
Exports from 1st Sept. to 8th Jan.		
	1930-31.	1929-30.
United Kingdom	22,847	27,099
Continent	1,65,641	2,32,280
China	1,25,122	36,405
Japan	4,33,961	3,15,014
Coast Ports	7,030	6,710
U. S. A.	109	18,059
Total	7,54,710	6,35,567
Total exports by Rail, 1st Sept. 1930 to 8th Jan. 1931		44,624
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1930 to 8th Jan. 1931		2,21,811
Same period last year		3,07,574
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 1st Jan. 1931		6,66,440
Some time last year		9,85,758

KARACHI STATISTICS.

(Compiled from Reports of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and other sources):—

Total receipts from Up-country from 1st Sept. to 25th Dec. 1930	4,40,536
Total for the corresponding period last season	2,54,047
Exports for the Week ending 5th Jan.	
To Europetn Ports	5,657
To Bombay	317
To New York	700
Total	6,674
Total cotton shipped from 1st Sept. to 25th Dec. 1930	2,78,938
Total for the corresponding period last season	2,53,936

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 12.

	Bales.
Khandeish	4,162
Central India	1,248
Barsi-Nugger	365
Berar	5,341
Central Provinces	4,046
Dhollera	1,425
N.-W. Provinces	182
Rajputana	87
Sind-Punjab	805
Egyptians	1,080
Cotton	18,741
	Cwts.
Wheant	2,391
Linseed	414
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	1,337
Gingellyseeds	2,216
Poppyseeds	83
Groundnuts	15,699
Castrseeds	81
Rice	750
Myrabollams	1,553
Cottonseeds	20,320
Gram	236
Joowar	95
Maize	33
Bajree	4,657
	Tons.
Coal	740

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Ex. Godown, Bombay.
Bombay, Jan. 12.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 399/- per ton.

Filtered Til Seed Ail Ready Rs. 23/- per case of 84 lbs.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 85/- per ton.

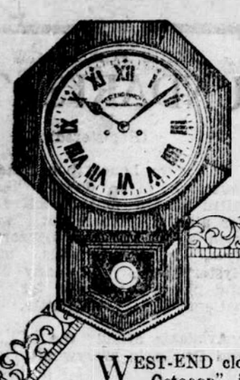
AS GOOD AS FOREIGN STUFF.

SWADESHI INKS.

Mr. E. I. Nensey, who has been manufacturing inks of all colours —blue black, scarlet, violet and green—for the last 20, has found fresh impetus for his business in the present Swadeshi movement.

His manufactures were widely used by various Commercial concerns of Bombay and other cities. It is said to have been the experience of those who have patronized Mr. Nensey's inks that they were found to be as good as foreign inks. The 20-year old caligraphy is still unfaded.

The materials used in the manufacture are all non-British and the concern therefore deserves all encouragement. The Bombay Swadeshi League has also approved of Mr. Nensy's inks.



'DROP OCTAGON'
FINE DURABLE 8-DAY CLOCK

WEST-END clocks, of which the "Drop Octagon" is a fine example, are specially constructed to give time-keeping service and the maximum durability under Indian conditions of climate and usage. In the "Drop Octagon" clock, a substantial "West-End" 8-day movement is built into a handsome case of walnut finish with hard-wood front and frame, screwed together to prevent warp and ingress of dust. Both movement and case represent the latest development in sound clock design.

Wind the "Drop Octagon" once a week and you have the perfect time-keeping instrument, suitable for any position where a good-sized clock with a bold, easily-read dial is desirable.

The "DROP OCTAGON"
10 in. dial Rs. 44.
12 in. dial Rs. 48.

OUR LARGE CATALOGUE FREE ON REQUEST
WEST END WATCH Co
BOMBAY CALCUTTA
90

Will Manchuria Defy Nanking Government?

:0:

A SURVEY OF POLICTICAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

(BY HALLETT ABEND.)

Though South and Central China, particularly the Shanghai-Nanking area, are almost entirely pre-occupied with problems of politics and with dreads and plans concerning "the next war," Manchuria to-day is emphatically the land of optimism and of plans and projects for vast commercial and industrial expansion.

The next war is a minor consideration here. Nearly everybody concedes that there will be another war and that eventually Manchuria will have to fight the Nanking Government or else submit to Nanking's authority and to the domination of the Kuomintang party. However, it is taken for granted that Manchuria will not submit to Nanking and that the Manchurian authorities will never permit the Kuomintang to obtain a foothold here for what in China proper is called "the party of tyranny."

At present Manchuria controls the Peking-Tientsin area, holds the commercially and strategically important Shantung seaport of Tsingtao and has armies of occupation far inland in the Suiyuan area, which lies north-west of Peking. But just now Manchuria has no stomach for fighting. The Manchurian treasury is in no condition to stand the strain of a decisive civil conflict. "We're not ready yet," say many Manchurian leaders.

MANCHURIA IN GOOD POSITION.

The present "balance of power" is distinctly to Manchuria's advantage, for it relieves the Manchurian treasury of the expense of maintaining that large portion of the Manchurian army which is now in the Peking-Tientsin area. In other words, special taxes levied in that area will support the army occupation whereas if that army were in Manchuria the costs of upkeep would have to come out of Manchurian funds.

And in a military sense Manchuria is in a very safe position. It can, if enough alliances are offered, extend its lines to the Yellow River. If peril comes the Manchurian forces can retreat northward along the Peking-Mukden Railway, destroying tracks and bridges, and can easily hold the line of the Lan River, which is just south of Shanhaikwan. This latter point is the "neck of the bottle"—in other words, it is the place where a tumble of wild mountains comes down to the sea, and it is the only feasible entrance into Manchuria for invading forces from the south except the Jehol passes noth-west of Peking. Manchuria, holding these strategic is almost immune from attacks from the south.

Except for the revenue, from the maritime customs, Nanking obtains no funds from Manchuria, nor from any of the area in China held by Manchurian troops. The Manchurian treasury gets all of the salt tax, even, from this region, though it amounts to more than doll. 30,000,000 yearly, and Nanking is thereby forced to pay from other salt taxes the sinking fund and interest charges of all foreign and domestic loans secured by salt revenue.

Despite these signs of disunity and distrust, despite the present practical autonomy of Manchuria, there is no reason to doubt Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's sincerity when he retterates again and again that he "does not want to see a broken China."

NANKING GOVT.

To-day the Nanking Government, which enjoys the recognition of the Powers as the Government of China, is of great use to Manchuria, which is under constant foreign pressure. For more than 1,000 miles across North Manchuria runs the Chinese Eastern Railway, jointly owned by China and Russia, and always used by Russia for purposes of diplomatic and commercial aggression. Japan owns more than 600 miles of railway running northward through the heart of Manchuria from the city of Dairen, and Dairen itself, Manchuria's only commercial port of importance, is held by Japan under treaty and lease which will not expire for about seventy years. Moreover, under old treaties Japan controls the towns along this trackage and is permitted to maintain a maximum of 15,000 soldiers to guard the towns and railway right of way.

If Manchuria declared its independence, the Manchurian Government would at once find itself with serious international problems to face. To-day when Manchuria can settle such problems to its own liking it does so. When it cannot achieve a satisfactory local solution it refers the questions to Nanking and long-drawn-out parleys begin, with frequent references back and forth between Nanking and Mukden.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

Despite all his uncertainty about the major domestic and foreign issues, Manchurian leaders continue to plan great development projects with sincere optimism. Railway development, highway building, projects of magnificent conception, commercial aviation, textile mills, pulp mills, hydro-electric and mining developments—these are the major topics of the day in Manchuria despite rumours of wars and troop movements of extreme significance.

Manchuria, with less than 30,000,000 population, has an area which could easily support 70,000,000 persons. It has forests and mineral resources, water power and navigable rivers. It enjoys a certain immunity from invasion even if it becomes involved in civil warfare, and there is here none of the curse of banditry nor of Communist armies under which the Yangtse River Valley groans and suffers.

While the rest of China grows poorer, Manchuria grows richer. It enjoys virtual independence today and is in no mood to surrender this freedom of action. At the moment it is in no mood to fight for an extension of power nor of territory, but it looks forward with considerable complacency to the day when this independence may have to be defended, or when China proper will be so weakened from continuous civil war that it will look to Manchuria to step in and attempt the restoration of law and order.—"New York Times".

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BORSAD SATYAGRAHIS REJOICE THAT THEY ARE MAKING HEAVY SACRIFICE.

:0:

Lakhs Worth Of Tobacco Ready For Harvest.

(From a Correspondent).

BOSRAD, Dec. 31.

On the 19th instant, 2,500 Barias from Anklaw, Asodar, Ambav, Ambali, Alassa, Khadol, Haladri, Mujkuva, Pamol, Naman, Singalav, Kahanwadi, Davool, Bodal, and 6 other (in all 20) villages of Borsad Taluka met near Anklav and passed resolutions amidst cries of "Gandhiji-ki-jai and Vande-Mataram."

The resolutions passed by the Barias of these 20 villages together with those of 17 more villages mark an important era in the history of the no-tax campaign in Borsad Taluka. Except for the Barias of a few villages of Ras, Palaj Dhobikui and a few others, all others in the Taluka have extended their entire support to the no-tax campaign in the Taluka.

NEW MAMLATDAR

The new Mamlatdar Mr. Benjamin has been very busy now-a-days. After his enterprising trip to Vasana, he has fixed his eyes on Dabhasi, a Satyagrahi village near Borsad. On the 9th inst. he went with his men to Dabhasi and removed tobacco as follows from the village:—

(1) Somabhai Patel 8 maunds, (2) Ishwerbhai R. Patel 30 maunds, (3) Lallubhai K. 15 maunds, (4) and (5) Fulbhai R. and Shanabhai H. 8 maunds each (6) and (7) Vaberibhai and Lallubhai N. 20 maunds each, (8) Gokhubhai B. 5 maunds, (9) Motibhai G. 4 maunds.

Over and above this he has taken, by locks, carts, bedsheets, etc., of T. Lallubhai, H. Sonaghai, B. Gokulghai and G. Motibhai.

THEY REJOICE

These Satyagrahis the Mamlatdar called, after attaching the tobacco, with a view to persuade them to pay up the revenue rather than court such great losses. But the Satyagrahis even did not care to go. On his return, the Mamlatdar has taken Sjts. Chaturbhai and Datyabhai to Borsad.

The work of removing tobacco continues still.

On the 8th instant, Mr. Krishnashanker Vyas, the Circle Inspector took away several maunds of tobacco and bedsheets (used for collections of tobacco) of Sjts. Khushalbhai Isherbhai and Ramchhudbhai Mathurbhai of Surat.

Tobacco crops all over the Taluka are now ready for harvesting and it is feared that crops valued at several lakhs of rupees will be attached and taken away by the Government officials, towards the revenue dues of the defaulting Satyagrahis.

SATYAGRAHI RELEASED

Sjt. Bhailabhai Dadabhai Patel, ex-Mukhi of Saijpur (whose was the first house in the Taluka to be set fire to by the goondas) was released from the jail after completing his term of imprisonment on the 7th inst. On his arrival at Ras Station on the 8th instant, he was welcomed with great enthusiasm and taken to the huts in the territory of Baroda in a procession of about 700 men, women and children of all communities including Barias and even untouchables. His release at this time has been a matter of great joy and relief to the Satyagrahis of Saijpur who have stood out undaunted in spite of fire, repeatedly put to houses in the village.

BOY ARRESTED

Sjt. Chandubhai Govindbhai, a boy of 14, was arrested while distributing a leaflet, titled "Request to Women of Borsad" and issued by a member of Stree Mandal, Borsad and charged under Section 17 (1) of the I. P. C. though the Stree Mandal is a newly formed body for conducting Swadeshi and temperance activities in Borsad.

His father, a veteran Satyagrahi, refused to have him released on bail but his schoolmaster rushed to the Magistrate and bailed him out on a security of Rs. 100.

Sjt. Maganbhai and Dharmadas were arrested on the 8th instant while peacefully picketing the liquor shop at Borsad and sentenced by the Magistrate on the same day to 2 month's R. I. and a fine of Rs. 50 or 1 month more each. Shrimatis Vasantben and Shashikanteben were also sentenced to 1 1/2 month's imprisonment and Rs. 30 fine or 15 days more each.

Suther Mathur Jetha, Patel Prayag Mulji and Baria Lakha Jaga of Dhobigui here have bought 60 bighas of confiscated lands of the Satyagrahis of Dhundhakuva.

HOW THEY HOLD AFRICA?
Spanish Foreign Legion

'AMERICANS' EXPERIENCES

(By EDMOND TAYLOR).

There are two American citizens among the 500 soldiers in the Spanish Foreign Legion is known in Spain, because it has no kitchen police.

KING CALL THEM OVER.

Before relating their own stories, the two soldiers told 'The Tribune' why the legion happened to come to Spain. They confirmed the information "The Tribune" learned from other sources that it was King Alfonso himself who called the Legion to Alicante and Valencia, reminding them of the promise made years ago by General Millan Astrai that the Legion would be there in an hour of need.

"None of us wanted to come", said Garcia, "because we had signed up to fight in Africa and not for police work in Spain, but the promise had been made and there was nothing else to do but obey orders."

—"As a United States citizen don't you dislike fighting to preserve the dictatorship?" Garcia was asked.

"Yes, but what can I do about it?"

"Would you fire on civilians or fellow soldiers?"

"I would if I was ordered to."

"Suppose the whole country rose?"

WOULD KEEP RIGHT ON

"The Legion would keep on fighting until the officers told us to stop." Garcia replied. "I don't care anything about this guy Alfonso, but I am hired to fight and I will fight anyone I am told to, until I can't fight any more. Hell, after five years in Africa you don't need any guts to stand up under fire—anything is better than that place."

The interview this afternoon took place in the barracks of the village of Paterna on a sunny hill set among orange groves three miles from here. In the rickety camp there is a white-washed tent for staff headquarters, and "The Tribune" correspondent watched the fatigue squard disgustedly sweeping up the litter left there by their untidy predecessors while scores of husky Legionnaires in olive uniforms, with light espadrilles like tennis shoes, picturesque cloaks and rakish campaign hats, slouched about listening to the tingle of a mechanical piano from their own canteen across the street.

They presented a sharp contrast with the slovenly troops of the regular army, all being healthy strapping men, bronzed by the fierce African sun, with exaggerated military bearing, spotless uniforms and a certain unconscious swagger.

HAS NEW YORK ACCENT.

Garcia is short and stocky with light hair, and an alert, intelligent face. Despite his five years in the Legion he still talks with a pronounced New York accent. Carmonas is coal black and has a resigned expression.

"It's a tough life, all right," Garcia said, "I have been cursing my luck for five years. I skipped my ship in Barcelona. I ran out of money, and like a damned fool I joined the Legion.

"I was all through the Riff campaign—two years of it. But even that was a disappointment. We hardly saw the enemy during those two years. All the time we were climbing over those damned rocks nearly dying of thirst, and every few minutes you would hear a shot some where up ahead of you, and one of your buddies dropped dead. But you never saw anything. I nearly went crazy.

HIS IDEA OF HELL.

"After the war it was even worse. Morocco is my idea of hell. The discipline in the Legion is strict, and at the slightest sign of cowardice or disobedience they shoot you before you know what it is all about. But they give you good grub and clothes and when you are not on duty you come and go as you please. The officers are the best in the world.

"They pay you well, too—two pesetas a day for the first two years, and that is gradually increased. But there is nothing to do in Morocco except get drunk, and there is no decent booze to get drunk on. There are lots of girls around, but they are worse than any hags in any of the ports.

"You can bet that when I get back to America I will never leave it again."

Garcia said he didn't know many other Americans beside himself and Carmonas, but he supposed there might be some in one of the other eight "bandcros" into which the Foreign Legion is divided. Unlike the French Legion, the number of foreigners is limited to 28 per cent. of the whole force of the Spanish Legion, and most of them are French, German or Polish.—"Chicago Tribune."

Mother

The servants, shopping, the children, guests — what a crowd of things to attend to! No wonder there are days when poor mother gets irritable, her nerves give out, and she ends up with a shocking headache and a feeling of utter exhaustion. How gladly, on these days, she turns to

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STORY OF THE DEFENCE OF INDIA
Races With Good Military Record

Lieut.-General Sir George MacMunn writes in the "Observer" in mail week.

While the whole Indian problem s under-going the process of exnmination, and the Indian Press are ndeavouring to say that the Simon Report and the Government of India's view thereon are both as dead as the Dodo, it is worth while studying the props on which the peace of India rests. Behind the tormented police stands the Indian Army and behind the Indian Army stands the 'fons et origo' of a homogeneous India—The Line of the British Army.

This story of the defence of India, and the maintenance of peace has been set forth with no uncertain voice, better than it has ever been set before, by the Simon Report in its First Part. It definitely states that the defence of India without the European garrison is impossible for many years to come at least, and then it goes on to state that the Indian units themselves cannot also for many years be efficient, however earnestly the training of young Indians at Sandhurst may go on, without the British officer. It then goes on to analyse the constitution of the Indian Army to-day, in its component castes and races, and it realises that the men of military proclivities are found only in the north. From this and the story of India's past it deduces the conclusion that a self-governing "let-alone" India would be at the mercy of these northern races, so entirely out of touch with the effeminate weakly races of the south, were it not for British control. When the word north is used it may be said that it almost means the far north—the people of the Punjab.

FOREIGN CONTINGENTS.

The Army in India to-day consists of some 65,000 British troops and 158,000 Indian soldiers. These figures are not comparable with European figures, because in the latter non-combatants, cooks, hospital attendants, artificers, etc., are classed as soldiers. In India they are not, and the Indian figures mean rifles and sabres or other fighters only. Of these 158,000, 19.000 are the foreign Gurkhas from Nepaul. Of the remaining 139,000 as may as 98,000 come from the N. W. Frontier Province, from the Punjab and Kashmir; that is to say, from the uttermost north of the peninsula.

This large body of men is drawn from the following classes, the Pathan clans within the British border, Muhammadans of the Punjab (usually referred to as P.M.s), Sikhs, and Dogras. The first two categories are Muhammadan, better referred to hereafter as Moslem, the Sikhs may be considered as a puritanical form of Hindu, and the Dogras almost all Hindus.

Another small contingent of foreigners besides the Nepalese come from Afghanistan, viz, the Hazaras, Moslems of Turkish race a relic of the invasion of Ghingis Khan who resemble in appearance the Anatolian Turk and show the almond eye. They serve principally in a Pioneer corps, and our connection with them dates from the First Afghan War (1839-42).

That portion of the army which is not drawn from the Punjab and the N.W. Frontier consists principally of Mahrattas from the uplands near the west coast, of Jats and Moslems from near Delhi, of Rajputs from Rajputana, and Brahmins and Rajputs from the Ganges plains.

From the far south some 4,000 Madrassis, largely Christians and useful "untouchables", serve the Madras Pioneers and Sappers, their qualities as workmen being more in request than their services as soldiers. Nevertheless their reputation for fighting when need be is a good one.

THE CASE OF BENGAL.

Those who know the history of the Indian Army know how in the past it was possible to draw men from the south in the days when the type of enemy to be met was not too formidable, and when the settlers and conquerors from the north, who were to be found everywhere, had not lost their fighting qualities from generations of enervating climate and inter-marriage. It is the fashion to say in circles where rhetoric takes precedence over fact that the British Government has eliminated the more southerly races from the army for some devilish purpose of its own. The truth, however, lies far otherwise. Reluctantly and gradually as the years passed have the authorities been compelled to weed out the races who no longer are fit to 'porter le flingot'. During the World War Bengal, in a wave of martial fervour, endeavoured to raise, nay did raise, a battalion. Boys ran away from college to join it. At last it was sent out to Mesopotamia. It was the author's duty to nurse and to cherish it. Kinidly officers did their best for it. It was absolutely unfit for any military purpose. Yet its young men could beat the British Line in the football field, and tried their hardest to climb the mountains of Kurdistan. It had one or two exceptional Bengali officers, but the mass were futile beyond words. Because their community were so proud of them it gave all concerned much pain to find no military use for them.

However it all may be, the fact remains that Dravidian, aboriginal Turanian folk of India, vast hordes of Aryans and the descendants of manlier races are not designed by nature to carry arms. For which reason for close on a thousand years India has been conquered and ruled by invading races from the North—Afghan and Turk and Mogul. To them must be added those harder Aryan races who preferred to join with men who were men rather than with men who were mice.

THE NORTHERN BELT.

Let us now study for a moment the men of the north who serve King George and Hindustan, like the cat, perhaps, more attached to the house than to its tenant. It is well to remember that pureness of race, of class, and of clan is the feature of all reputable Indian life, whether of prince or of yeoman. Further, that soldiering is the most honourable career known. The best of each martial race and clan clamour to serve. Therefore the recruiting authority can pick and choose. Here in England most men can be made soldiers. In India, where we pray for the Viceroy, men are not equal in courage and high feeling. Only the purest in each tribe and clan makes a reliable soldier. These factors make recruiting both difficult and easy, a matter of elimination and of ethnology.

Mention has been made of Pathans, Punjabi, Moslems, Sikhs, and Dogras, the men of the northern belt. What is the racial difference? The answer is as diverse as the problem of India. Pathan is a racial term; Moslem is a religious; Dogra is geographical; Sikh is religious. And yet a man ethnologically the same may be Moslem, Sikh, or Dogra. Pathans are Moslems who claim, though not always rightly, to belong to the Semitic or Hamitic race of Afghans proper, who call themselves the race of the 'Ben-i-Israel,' with descent from a mythical Afghan son of Saul of Israel, that choice young man and goodly.

UNSTABLE PATHANS.

Before the War the Pathan element came from the tracts within our frontier, and also from the independent tribal hills, and included such folk as Afridis. The trans-frontier Pathans, however, deserted so freely to German and Turk that they have largely lost their place in our ranks. Now turn for the moment to the ancient races, and we find that the Punjab and the Ganges plains were principally colonised by the Aryan wave that brought Brahmin and Rajput, and by a later wave called Jat or Jat, according to locality. The Punjabi Moslem soldier is largely drawn from Rajput and Jat tribes who have accepted Islam. The Dogra comes from the lower hills between the Punjab plains and the Himalaya, part in British and part in Kashmir territory. His name is geographical, but by race he is largely Jat and Rajput and by religion Hindu. The Sikhs, of whom, men, women and children, there are but three millions, are members of a puritanical sect that rose at the time of Martin Luther, gradually gaining military form and asuming the cognomen of "Singh," 'Lion" common also to all Rajputs. They are largely drawn from the Jat race. Their tenets are hard and austere, and bade fair to die out twenty-five years ago. It was the British officers of the Sikh regiments who largely prevented their lapsing into ordinary Hinduism, so varied are the services that the British render. Pathans, Punjabi, Moslems, Sikhs, and Dogras, each and all have varying yet splendid military qualities which British leading has developed in a remarkable way.

RESISTANCE OF SEDITION.

Of the other races the Garhwalis are Hindu and principally of Rajput, i.e., warrior, class. Their fame in the War was so great that the Garhwal Regiment (with a few others) has been dubbed Royal, the first time that honour has been accorded to any Indian unit. The foreign Gurkha battalions are all of Hindu religion, so far as they profess any at all, but humble enough in a priestly classification. The soldiers from Hindustan proper, the Ganges Plain, and Delhi, are largely Hindu Jat or Rajput, with a proportion of Rajput races that have adopted Islam. A few are descendants of Turk and Afghan invaders. The Mahrattas are from a famous half-Aryan, half-Dravidian race, who terrorised India for a century after the fall of the Moghul Empire. Famous as predatory horse in the past, in the World War they came to great fame as Infantry soldiers and about 7,000 of them enlisted.

The various races, except in the Gurkhas and some of the Sikh corps, are grouped by class companies and squadrons, which evokes their best qualities in competition. The Moslem, i.e., Muhammadan, troops are approximately one-fourth of the whole. Field-Marshall Sir William Birdwood, in giving up his command in India, has spoken a week or so ago of the staunchness and loyalty of the army in the face of bitter and determined attempts by the seditionists to disturb it.

RUSSIA SINCE 1917.
Total Industrial Output Doubled

—:o:—

KALININ ON SOVIET ACHIEVEMENTS.

(BY MAIL.)

The claims of the Soviet Government to real achievements in the past thirteen years of its existence were described in terms of billions of roubles by Michael Kalinin, President of the Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R. in a recent speech at Moscow.

Kalinin said that, since the revolution in 1917, the sum of 10,800,000,000 roubles had been invested in industry in Russia and 26,400,000,000 rubles in agriculture (the roubles is supposed to be worth about 50 cents.)

Most of this huge total, it was explained, was provided from Government funds, but a portion of the agricultural expenditures was made by the peasants themselves.

RESULT OF COMMUNISM.

The result of Communism, Kalinin said, can be summarized as follows:

During the reconstruction period, (the past six years), Soviet Russia built 2,222 new factories and plants, 320 power stations and 19,663 kilometres of new railways.

"The total output of Soviet industry is almost double the prewar period. During the past six years, farm machinery plants produced 1,160,000,000 roubles worth of machinery and next year it is expected they will turn out some 800,000,000 roubles worth of these necessary aids to agriculture. Only 10,000 tractors were manufactured in the six-year period, but in 1931 alone this number will be exceeded.

COLLECTIVE FARMING.

"The collective farming movement is gaining in popularity and at present the community farms are cultivating some 38 millions hectares of land. The 'socialized sector,' which includes both state and collective farms, has about 42 millions hectares under cultivation.

"Within the past six years, the Government has spent 2,100,000,000 roubles on the construction of new houses. The housing problem is rapidly being eliminated and it will be but a short time before we have comfortable quarters for everybody living in the cities. The urban centres have become overcrowded in the recent years, but the Soviet Government has added 15,500,000 square metres of living space to the badly crowded quarters.

"Finally, the Government has established a number of new universities, hundreds of scientific research institutions, and many thousands of new clubs, schools, libraries, hospitals, sanitoriums, rest homes, etc."

DOMINION GOVERNOR-GENERAL

—:o:—

Why England Objects To Natives?

A FRENCH-CANADIAN VIEW

Certain minds have been stirred in Canada by the fact that an Australian has been named Governor-General of the Commonwealth on the initiative of the Prime Minister of that country, and some anxiety has been expressed as to whether, in the circumstances, this high officer will be able to keep himself aloof from political parties and above all suspicion of politics. Like the King, whom he represents, the Governor-General of a Dominion reigns but does not govern. As he does not have to concern himself with politics in the exercise of his functions, a Governor-General's duties are as simple as those of the King. Englishmen do not have to ask whether the King is likely to hold himself aloof from politics. If it can be imagined that the King could go so far in these days as to show partisanship, the English people would not hesitate to point out and protest against the error of such a course. Why, then, raise a question of this kind in regard to Governor-General native of the country in which they would hold their appointment? Is impartiality a prerogative of the English of England? No; this is not the reason why regret is finding expression at the initiative of Australia. The regret is only a cloak under which the English are hiding the vexation they feel over the fact that the nomination of Governors-General has been taken out of the hands of the British Government.—"Le Droit" (Ottawa.)

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Is Il Duce's Star Setting?

FASCISM FACES BANKRUPTCY.

"Bread For Our Children Or Head Of Mussolini."

Mussolini has grown distinctly less belligerent. The Fascists of Italy are no longer so confident as they were in the days of 1925, when their apparent chances of success were at a peak; they have even lost much of the boldness that distinguished them a bare six months ago. Facsist discipline may remain, or at least Italian sub-mission to this discipline, but here and there this too has begun to crumble. Bread riots lately reported from the industrial section of the country are a symptom of the welling opposition. In Turin signs have appeared upon the walls of houses and factories demanding: 'Bread for our children, or the head of Mussolini!" Mussolini may suppress the workingmen who dared post these signs, but he cannot suppress the thought that they express.

STRUGGLING DICTATOR

Il. Duce is not unaware of the plight of his countrymen. He may be blind to his own shortcomings and to the failure of fascism; he may attempt to shift the responsibility for the unrest in Italy, but he does know that his people are unhappy and that many of them are suffering. Unemployment in Italy is increasing at a dangerous rate; trade, both foreign and domestic, is sagnant; wages are being forced down to the starvation-point; business men and industrialists are in growing numbers engaging in sabotage against the efforts of the dictatorship to subordinate them to the success of the Fascist system; and, lastly, a number of disastrous financial failures (the Societa delle Bonifiche Ferrarisi affair and the bankruptcy of Signor Gualino the rayon king of Italy, are prominent examples) have recently shaken the Italian economic edifice to its anything but stable foundations. Mussolini is alive to all this. He confessed as much in a most remarkable speech, delivered before the National Council of Corporations on October 1 last, in which he assumed the role of apologist and special pleader rather than that of Caesar triumphant. In part he said:

The situation has grown considerably worse throughout the world, including Italy. We are still under the repercussion of the American crisis. Italy's economic uncertainty was first revealed by the increasing number of of unmet bills, then by an increasing number of failures, and bankruptcies, the growth of unemployment and a decrease in the state income. The state is doing its utmost to help deserving bona fide business concerns, but it cannot answer all S. O. S. appeals. Dishonest business men, bogus financiers with fictitious balance sheets who are ruining countless families, deserve not imprisonment but the death penalty.

The state's action is twofold—positive and negative. It helps and it punishes, but it cannot perform miracles. Not even Mr. Hoover, the most powerful man in the world in the richest country in the world, has succeeded in putting his house in order.

Mussolini has endeavoured in various ways to stem the multiplying difficulties. He has sought to increase the effectiveness of Fascist discipline by replacing the milder Augusto Turati with the much sterner Giovanni Giuriat as secretary general of the Fascisist Party, by organising a secret police along the lines of the Russian G. P. U., and by imprisoning numerous former government officials, liberal leaders, and intellectuals suspected of being unfriendly to the Fascist regime. He has reduced state salaries, including those of army officers (a dangerous move for a dictator), and he has compelled private industries similarly to reduce their pay rolls. He has authorized the adoption of a new commercial code providing extreme penalties for business men, bankers and others who conduct their affairs or publish statements or statistics concerning their businesses in any way that Mussolini may deem detrimental to the larger economic interests of Italy. He has, finally, combed the money markets of the world for financial help to bolster up the now sagging system upon which he tried so vainglioriously to erect a new Italy but the international bankers have turned the other way when Mussolini's agents have come begging.

WHERE BANKERS LEAD.

Having demonstrated his inability to regulate the operation of economic laws through dictatorial dercees, though he is not yet prepared to admit this. Mussolini has manoeuvered himself into the hands of the world's bankers, and also, curiously enough into the hands of the United States government. The power now lies with them to break this man. That they have this power is obvious. That they also have the power to guarantee ultimate success for the Fascist experiment cannot be admitted. Nor can it be said that foreign financial assistance at this time will do much more than postpone the inevitable internal collapse in Italy. That country has always been a poor investment. Before the war world's bankers refused to lend it money because they considered its economic structure unstable. Only one foreign loan was granted up to 1915, and Italy experienced great difficulty in meeting the charges on this loan, even though it resorted to legislative jugglery to reduce the interest rate from 5 to 4 per cent. During the war the Allied and American bankers, principally the latter, were compelled to lend huge sums to Italy in the interest of an Allied military victory.

Following the armistice the stream of foreign loans into Italy was continued, not because financial opinion as to the country's basic stability had changed, for it had not, but because of the supposition, fallacious in fact though widely held, that a bad investment can somehow be made good merely by sinking more money in it. Then came Mussolini with his ambitious goals and his sweeping but unsubstantiated claims to progress, which enhanced many times the appeal of the sales arguments used in unloading Italian bonds upon the investing public of the United States and other countries. The bankers did not let their adverse opinion of Italy interfere with their eagerness to take advantage of the ready market thus provided. Lately, however, the stream has stopped. Foreigners, particularly Americans, are no longer buying Italian bonds. Unfortunately for facism the golden flow has ceased just at the time when Italy stands most desperately in need of financial aid.

This situation must be corrected or fascism falls. Thus reasons Mussolini, and quite justifiably. He has sent Count Volpi former Finance Minister, to this country to persuade American bankers and the government in Washington that Italy must be saved at any cost. If Volpi hoped to find sympathy here, or expected to have his pleas dealt with on a purely financial basis, he has been disappointed. He has found that the United States is willing to discuss the Italian problem only in the light of European politics. Doubtless Volpi was forewarned. It had already been suggested indirectly and most discreetly to Foreign Minister Grandi in Rome that assistance would be forthcoming only on the basis of a political arrangement. This suggestion came first from France. It was followed by the visits paid to Paris and Rome by Mr. Gibson, American Ambassador to Belgium. It is not yet known, of course, whether a credit to Italy was discussed or even mentioned at the State Department conference at which Gibson's mission to France and Italy was considered. Nevertheless, it would be childish to believe that Mr. Gibson hoped to achieve success in Rome merely through judicious use of his gracious manners and clever tongue. Even Bismarck, perhaps the greatest of all diplomatists, never entertained such an extreme and unreliable hope. Gibson undoubtedly went to Rome armed with something substantial in the way of a "quid pro quo." According to several New York banking officials, a plan had been worked out whereby a leading American financial house was to make available to the French government a credit somewhere in the neighbourhood of dol. 500,000,000. France, in return for Italian concessions on the naval question, was to transfer this credit to Italy, at the same time concealing its source. That the scheme failed was due to Mussolini's belief at the time that any sacrifice of the prestige of the Fascist regime, such as would surely have followed his surrender in the naval dispute, was more immediately dangerous to him than was the internal economic situation.

Thereafter Mussolini arrested the attention of Europe, perhaps deliberately, by beginning an open flirtation with Moscow. He also redoubled his efforts toward formation of a union of the disgruntled Powers of Europe. He hoped to ease the economic strain by bargaining with Russia for the purchase at low prices of the raw materials Italy so urgently needs, and he thought he might deal with France politically by opposing a counter-bloc to the French group of allies. France stood in a fair way not only of being outmanoeuvered politically, but also of losing the financial club with which it hoped to subdue Italy. From an attempt to coerce Rome on the naval question by use of this financial weapon it was but a step to a new effort to frighten Italy away from Russia and from the proposed counter-alliance as well.

U. S. AS SAVIOUR

But success depended and still depends upon American co-operation; if the New York money market, which has financed Italy these last fifteen years, can be closed to the Fascists, France can take care of the financial centers of Europe through her great gold stores. There was talk of a "gold entente" between France and the United States for the avowed purpose of shutting off loans to Italy, and although this report met with the customary denial from Washington, the possibility that it exists remains. It seems unbelievable that the United States government should have had a hand in this latest development. Yet the Gibson adventure was undeniably a long step in that direction. If the United States felt free to intervene in a European domestic question in the interest of the London naval treaty, why should it not also be free to interfere in other European matters in the interest of world peace? The whole situation suggests that there has been a radical, not to say perilous departure in American foreign policy, that the Gibson trip established a precedent for American intermeddling in Europe of the most dengerous sort.

This is what Count Volpi has found in the United States. He has his own political weapons, which ultimately may prove the more formidable. He can warn and he may already have warned New York bankers and Washington officials that Italy is on the verge of an economic collapse which can only have the most disastrous repercussions throughout the world, but which immediate and generous financial aid might avert. A collapse would most likely mean revolution in Italy, and faced with such a contingency Mussolini might be expected to prefer a foreign war rather than take a chance on losing his head in an uprising of the Italian people.

Whoever first conceived of the idea of using Italy's financial difficulties as a means of settling some of Europe's political disputes, there can be no question that this device has only temporary value. Italy is so poorly constituted economically that its chances of attaining industrial or commercial prosperity are slight, if not indeed non-existent. Italy has always had an adverse balance of trade, due primarily to her lack of fued and essential raw materials. She has never been able to build up a favourable balance of credit or exchange abroad with which to pay her current bills or meet her foreign obligations (of which the Italian debt of dol. 2,022,000,000 to the United States government is the largest item). She has had to pay high prices for her raw materials when the world as a whole has been prosperous, thereby reducing to a minimum her possible margin of profit as compared with the profits of other countries which need not go abroad for their raw materials, and in times of world depression her products bring very poor prices in the international market, so that again her margin of profit is reduced.

COUNTRY OF EMIGRES

It is true, of course, that during past years the adverse trade balance has been partly offset by shipping fees, emigrants' remittances, and other such invisible items, but shipping companies to-day are not prospering, while the funds sent home by Italians abroad have been sharply reduced, partly because of the world-wide depression, partly because of the disturbances in South America, where many Italians have gone to live, and partly because the American immigration laws have decreased the number of first-generation Italian emigrants in this country (it being a notorious fact that second-generation emigrants do not send money to the land of their forefathers). Among these invisible items, only tourist expenditures have been increased on the whole in the past few years, but recently even these have fallen off because of the world slump. Mussolini may point with pride to the punctuality of Italian railroad trains under Fascist administration, to the efficiency of the dock workers in Naples, to the progress of the electrification programme (which has been made possible mostly by American investors), and to the reclamation of great stretches of swamp land; but none of these things has served to reduce Italy's chronically unfavourable trade balance, to provide her with her own sources of raw materials, or materially to decrease her dependence upon foreign supplies of fuel. Fascist efficiency has touched only the surface of the problem; it has not removed basic deficiencies.

Before the war Italy struggled along principally upon her own resources. To-day, however, there has been added to the native economic weaknesses of the country a mountainous foreign debt, already so huge that the Fascist Government dare not publish the exact figures, and this debt is growing every year. Many estimates of the precise total of this debt have appeared, but these have varied so widely, coming as they have either from Fascist sources, which naturally would seek to present the Italian financial situation in the most favourable light possible, or from anti-Fascist sources, which can always be expected to take the opposite view that the estimates must be accepted with great caution. Based upon New York and London bankers' statements and upon America and British Government records, it is probably safe to say that the Italian government's debt totals somewhere close to dol. 9,500,000,000, including both the public debt and the funded war debt. How heavy a load this is for Italy may be seen by comparing it with the dol. 16,000,000,000 public debt of the United States, a country whose national wealth and economic resources exceed those of Italy many times over.

Finally, there are many noted economists who are of the opinion that the lira was stabilized at too high a figure, so that collapse of the currency is bound to occur. Almost all disinterested observers are agreed that this unhealthy condition cannot much longer continue. They are of the opinion that a crash is coming and that another foreign loan will make it only the more severe. Mussolini doubtless can keep the creaky machine running a while longer provided that the foreign bankers come to his assistance, and provided also that he succeeds in preserving his personal prestige. But there are symptoms of internal unrest. When the people begin crying out against their hunger it is time for a dictator to take stock Small wonder, then, that Mussolini has taken to singing a softer tune.

PROSPECTS OF WAR

What effect an Italian crisis would have at this time upon the international situation is difficult to forecast. It has been suggested that Mussolini would prefer a foreign war to revolution at home. This has been the choice of virtually all dictators faced with a similar problem. Mussolini himself has lent weight to the suggestion by his many belligerent utterances since he came into power. Granted that he would make such a choice, the war would of necessity be short-lived. Italy could expect no financial help, and it is apparent that she cannot finance of war alone. Moreover, she would have to fight virtually without allies. It is highly unlikely that Germany, Hungary, and Russia all faced with political and financial problems of their own, would join her. In view of these realities it would appear more than probable that Mussolini would elect some other means of meeting the crisis. This is the view generally held by European bankers and statemen. An overthrow of the Fascist regime would, on the other hand, prove more or less a domestic affair, although it would serve to relieve the dangerous tension now existing in Southern Europe. Unlike a possible revolt against Pilsudski's dictatorship in Poland, which would be a serious matter for Europe because of Poland's proximity to Soviet Russia and because of German's bitter antipathy toward Poland arising from the corridor and Upper Silesian questions, a revolt against the Italian dictatorship would serve to clarify rather than to complicate the European political situation.—"Nation," New York.

H. E. the Naval Commander-in-Chief and the Hon. Mrs. Fullerton, Miss Fullerton, Paymaster Commander A. F. Cooper and Flag Lieut. H. P. Henderson arrived at Government House, Bombay on Saturday.

London—The King has appointed Sir Herbert Cecil Stronge, Chief Justice, Leeward Islands, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Cyprus in succession to C. F. Belcher.—Reuter.

FRANCE'S ECONOMIC CONDITION.

"Privileged Situation During 1930"

AN AMERICAN REVIEW.

Taking the annual review of France from an economical standpoint, the country may without exaggeration be said to have enjoyed a privileged situation during 1930, compared with other countries. The government's good-humor policy, consisting in denying the existence or the danger of a crisis, seemed justified by facts until autumn. Only after the holiday season was some slackening noticed in the economic activity, which is even now not very important.

The general industrial production index, 141 at the end of October 1929, was 136 this year for the same period. The mechanical industries index fell from 159 to 152 textiles 90 to 83 and metallurgy from 129 to 120 but the decline since then is more apparent, big manufacturers confessing that 1930 will certainly show lower results than 1929. Furthermore the shaking given the Bourse in November by the failure of some speculators, of fwhich Oustric was the most important, resulted in heavy losses to holders and the public.

PUBLIC OPTIMISM LACKING.

Optimism which was cultivated among the public has now disamong the public has now think that France will escape almost entirely from the world crisis as had been prophesied not long since.

Excepting a fairly sharp decline in November, the Bourse has not experienced violent movements but quotations gradually shrank as bulls lost hope and covered. It must be noted that in France far fewer floating stocks are bought with borrowed money than in other cuntries such as America, and French investors generally show a great dislike to selling securities cheaper than they were bought, and only do so when absolutely fareed to do. That is why there were no more cash sales.

But investors neglected shares for bonds, as is proved by the index of securities without fixed income, which fell from 461 at the end of November 1929 to 372 in the corresponding period of 1930, whereas the fixed income securities index rose from 87 to 94.

MONEY IN ABUNDANCE

The money market feature was the extreme abundance of supplies, which is not surprising when it is considered that the Bank of France's gold reserve rose more than 11 millions in one year between November 20, 1929, and November 30, 1930, and that not only the Bank had no opportunity of decreasing its foreign exchange reserve, but recently increased it by buying in order to support the stering foreign exchange offered on the market, for which there was no demand.

If the Bank had not intervened the sterling rate would have fallen too much below the gold point, because the Bank of England only delivers bullion at a standard unacceptable in France, thus practically limiting daily exports from London to Paris to 300,000 pounds sterling.

The gold influx to France is obviously caused by the fact that French capital previously invested in short term loans abroad is now graddually repatriated, since it no longer finds attractive rates there. The return movement recently gathered speed by reason of the necessity that the banks felt to increase their cash in view of the tendency manifested by a portion of the public to withdraw their deposits.

WITHDRAWALS DECREASED

After being at one time rather large, withdrawals are now greatly decreased, but have not completely ceased in the provinces. The gold influx causes concern to the Bank of France and the Government because of the resulting swelling of circulation and the influences ascribed to circulation on the rising retail prices. In truth bank notes issued recently have been hoarded for the greater part when small investors took fright.

Being hoarded and not spent, it can have no influence on the cost of living. Moreover, authoritative financial circles hardly believe generally speaking, in such incidence, but are rather inclined to think that the rise in retail prices is really caused by that fact that tariff protection afforded farmers, maintenance or increase in wages of laborers, and the salaries of public servant allow them to continue their spending on too large a scale, instead of reducing the standard of living as in other countries.

Furthermore it must be taken into consideration that the very heavy taxation on production and trade is incorporated in prices. Anyhow the Bank of France is obliged to take into account the opinions of numerous people who view the increase in circulation with apprehension.

CRITICISM OF BANK UNJUST

The Bank is not dead to criticisms voiced abroad concerning the alleged monopolising of gold. The criticism is quite unjust, because the Bank does all that is possible to prevent gold imports, as is proved by foreign exchange purchases. The only remedy would be the introduction gold francs in foreign securities on a large scale. It must not be forgotten that before the War the French market absorbed annually at least three billons of gold francs in foreign securities.

But under the present circumstances given the uncertainty of the foreign situation, French investors are not at all inclined towards such investments.

The year 1931, therefore opens with not a very favourable outlook. Regarding France, in particular, one black spot is the falling off in exports of manufactured goods and increasing competition from foreign industries, which contarily to France, have reduced the cost of prices as a result of the decrease in the cost of living.

INSURNACE LAW A BURDEN

Domestic policies also cause financial and commercial circles concern by reason of the propensity of Parliamtnt to pass demagogical laws, the burden of which falls upon them. For example, the national insurance scheme lately introduced is an increased burden which will affect labour costs. Furthermore, France bought no wheat in 1930, but bad weather delayed sowing, therefore the next harvest it is feared will show a deficit.

The opinion in experienced circles here is that the present general crisis is in no manner due to the rarefaction of money or credit. The redistribution of gold advanced by some as a panacea, would bring no improvement in the present situation. Gold has flowed into France by the natural play of exchanges, and the afflux caused other countries no inconvenience, since everywhere money rates are extremely low and the Bank of England, which is the principal supplier of gold, has not made the slightest attempt to make money scarcer in London, or to raise the discount rate.

WORLD FACING CRISIS

The truth is, for the rest Of the world, even more than for France, that we are faced with a crisis of overproduction and underconsumption. Or, rather after a period of wild speculation consequent upon the War, which overstimulated production and consumption, we must now revert to a more normal state. The public must not be expected to allow itself to be carried away by another boom like the recent one.

Production must therefore adapt itself to new economic conditions. Such adaptation, complicated by liquidation of speculative engagements and the heaviness of losses undergone, are the real constituents of the crisis. The New Year, or at least the greater part, is not expected here to witness this difficult adaptation.

The United States crisis has been more violent than in the old European countries because Americans are more audacious, because thrift is less ingrained in the masses, and because enterprises there are more speculative. Therefore the liquidation of the crisis is perhaps more advanced in American than elsewhere. Many here think that the slum of many American stocks is exaggerated, but buy them, nevertheless with great circumspection, because this year's experience has rendered them suspicious, and they prefer to buy dearer, when they are more certain of being on safe ground.

FOOLS NOT A SOLUTION

From the economic standpoint, more reliable circles do not feel reassured by the intervention of governments and pools for the accumulation of stocks with a view of preventing the fall of prices. These measures appear to them as anti-economic expedients, susceptible of merely delaying the final liquidation crisis.

Liquidation is indispensable, but it would be rash to prognosticate its duration. Moreover, the importance of the psychological factor, which will be influenced by a somewhat cloudy international outlook, should not be overlooked.—

"New York Times."

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1931.

BOMBAY "WAR COUNCIL" JAILED.

President, Vice-President And Secretary Get Seven And A Half Months' R. I. Each.

SEQUEL TO EFFACING HOUSE NUMBERS THWARTS CENSUS-TAKING.

For participating in the "Census Boycott Day" the twentieth "War Council" of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was convicted and sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment by Mr. I. N. Mehta, at the Girgaum Police Court on Monday.

Sjt. J. C. Maitra, President, Sjt. Kantilal G. Parekh, Vice-President and Sjt. Tayabhai K. Belgammwalla, Secretary, were sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 150 fine or, in default 3 weeks' further imprisonment. Sjt. Mohanlal Thakker, Editor of the "Congress Bulletin" who is only 18, was awarded 4 months' simple imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 50 or, in defalt, six weeks' further imprisonment.

The accused were charged under Section 17 Clause (1) and (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act with being members and managing the operations of an unlawful assembly viz., the "War Council."

Mr. Mankar, the Police Prosecutor said that the accused since the beginning of the New Year had started a new activity, namely, the boycott of the coming census. They had through the "Congress Bulletin" asked the public to boycott the Census and not to give any help to the authorities in taking the census. Through the "Bulletin" they also told the public what to do and, on January 10 they published and broadcast a detailed programme for Jan. 11 which was declared to be the "Census Boycott Day."

On Jan. 11, at 6 p.m., the four accused followed by a huge crowd effaced the census number marked on the Jinnah Hall and also on the Congress House which is in police occupation. They were promptly arrested by the police.

Evidence was given by Sub-Inspector Kamat and a police constable.

The accused declined to particiate in the trial and refused to answer any questions put by the court.

The Magistrate asked whether the accused wished no dissociate themselves from the "War Council" and whether they had started a new activity in the form of census boycott.

The accused kept mum.

The Magistrate convicted all the accused on both the charges. On the first charge the three accused were sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment, and on the second charge to six months' and a fine of Rs. 150 or, in default, six weeks' further imprisonment. The last accused was sentenced to four months' S. I. and a fine of Rs. 50 or, in default, further six weeks' imprisonment.

PIOUS FOUNDATIONS' PROPERTIES.

Proposal To Allot Revenue To Ex-King Hussein.

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Amman.—A proposal will be submitted to the Iraq Parliament to allot revenue from certain properties belonging to the Iraq Ministry of the pious foundations which is at present dedicated to the Holy Places in Hedjaz, to Ex-King Hussein whom many Iraquians still consider the custodian of the Holy Places in Mecca and Medina.—Reuter.

"Irreparable Loss To India."

—:o:—

(BY MAIL.)

MADRAS, January 11

Syed Murtuaza Sahib, M.L.A., writes:—

His (Maulana M. Ali's) passing away at a juncture which India is passing through is an irreparable loss to the country. The calamity that has befallen us is not only national, but also international; because Maulana Mohommed Ali is one of those few who commanded international reputation.—A. P.

KARNATAK'S FIRST WOMAN SATYAGRAAHI RESEASED.

—:o:—

Wholesale Arrests Hamper Congress Work In Bijapur.

(From A Correspondent.)

BIJAPUR, Jan. 11.

Sjt. Hanmantrao More, Editor, "The Karnataka Vaibhava", a Kanarese weekly of Bijapur, was released on the 8th inst from the Bijapur District Jail, after expiry of his term of imprisonment.

Mrs. Ambutai Balgar, the flirst Satyagrahi lady in the Karnatak to be convicted of felling toddy trees was also released from the Bijapur Jail on the 10th inst.

Wholesale arrests of all Bijapur Congress leaders have seriously affected the smooth working of all Congress work in Bijapur. A few Prabhat Pheri make their appearance daily.

Flag Salutation ceremony is held every Sunday.

A spinning and carding class has been organised for the ladies and is working on smoothly under the able guidance of Sreemati Sushiladevi Patil.

SUKHDEV'S ARREST. DENIED.

Sequel To A "Misreporting"

(BY MAIL.)

LAHORE, January 10.

The arrest of Sukhdev, an absconder in the Lahore Conspiracy Case, has been, as already reported, denied by the Government. The misreporting occurred in the following circumstances:—

In the District Courts of Lahore the Government has hung up a notice giving the description and photographs of the absconders and the reward of Government for persons who effect their arrests. When an absconder is arrested the police pass a line across the description of that particular person and make some remarks about the place of his arrest. It was noticed a few days back that a line was drawn through the description of Dhanwantry and Sukhdev and the words written "arrested in Delhi". It appears that the line was to have been drawn through the description of Dhanwantry only and not through the description of Sukhdev which caused the misreporting.—A. P.

SUPPRESSION OF TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

—:o:—

Widow Marriage Penalties In Alwar And "Slavery" In Rajputana.

SOCIAL WORKERS CONCLUSIONS AND MR. WILSON'S CURIOUS DEFENCE.

(From A Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, SINDH, Jan. 8.

In a press-interview, briefly describing his recently completed third tour (begun from January 1930), in connection with his mission to create strong opinion against the traffic in women and children, who are seduced or abducted for purposes of marriage, concubinage or prostitutian, Mr. Dayaram Parsram Mirchandani of Hyderabad Sindh says that he visited Chhor, Umarkot, Barmer, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Kolayat, Gajner, Jaipur, Alwar, Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Ahmedabad and found that the evil is far more spread than is suggested by the number of reported cases and that as a result of his informal conversations and discussions with various public workers and men in authority (including Ministers and those belonging to Royal families in Rajputana), whom he could meet in these places, he has come to the following conclusions among some others.

AN ALL-INDIA QUESTION.

For the suppression of the evil traffic in Sindh a suggestion for a joint conference of representatives of the Bombay Government and the Inditn States concerned had been made in March 1929 in the Bombay Legislative Council by Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram Alimchandani. The Government of Bombay, while admitting the existence of the evil traffic in Sindh, had promised to correspond with the Indian States concerned about the proposed joint conference. Ai the traffic is carried all over India it is more proper that the question of joint conference should be made an All-India one. The appointment by the Assembly of the League of Nations of a Committee of Enquiry to visit eastern countries, including India, to study international aspects in the main and national and local aspects to some extent of the traffic in women and children, only emphasises the need for organised action by the rulers and the public in India.

An All-India non-sectarian and non-communal organisation should be started on the lines of the Women's Protection League of Calcutta and the Social Purity League of Bombay.

3. The All-India Women's Conference and the Indian National Social Conference, which are non-sectarian and non-communal bodies, should pay more attention to this subject than has hitherto been done.

For carrying on internal social reform, for looking after the moral social and economic uplift of women and children of their respective communities and for doing preventive rescuing and protective work, communal bodies like the Hindu Sabhas and Muslim Anjumans are also needed everywhere.

PENALISING WIDOW REMARRIAGES.

It is distressing to find that in this twentieth century the Alwar Darbar (by its notifications published in the issues of the Alwar State "Gazette" dated the 16th October 1924 and 27th January 1930) has prohibited and penalised widow marriages among Sanatanist Hindus. One or two other States in Rajputana also seem to favour such prohibition on the ground of tradition. It is high time that such a tyrannous law and custom were done away with. It is far better that the widows who feel that they can not remain chaste should settle down in honourable marriage than that they should live or be seduced to live a life of sin. Nor must we forget to do good constructive work for the widows, the amelioration of whose social and economic condition would very largely help to prevent the victimisation of those who do not marry.

The joint conference proposed should also have on it representatives of French and Portugese India.

Before the interview came to a close Mr. Dayaram was asked a few questions some of which are given below along with his answers:—

"SLAVERY" IN RAJPUTANA?

Q.—But what about the existence of "slavery in the Rajputana States" which was denied in the British Parliament by the Secretary of State for India and before the Assembly of the League of Nations by the British Representative in 1926?

A.—As my mission is of delicate nature I can not afford to anatagonise the authorities in the Indian States and therefore I have not gone into the allegations about the existence of slavery in the Rajputana and Wester India States which some responsible journalists and public workers have publicly made, even after the denials in the British Parliament and elsewhere.

SOLD IN MARRIAGE.

Q.—In March 1929 in reply to certain question put by Mr. Jairamdas in the Bombay Legislative Council, the Government of Bombay, while admitting the existence of traffic in Sindh in girls brought from Mirwar, Gujrat, Cutch and Kathaawar had placed on the Council table a letter from Mr. Wilson, written by him in the capacity of Deputy Inspector-General of Police in Sindh, wherein a curi us defence was given that the girls brought to Sindh are generally given in marriage and are happy. What do you say to this?

A.—Mr. Wilson's defence was also repeated in the House of Commons in June 1930 by the Secretary of State (Mr. Wedgwood Benn) in reply to questions put by Major Graham Pole. But it should be noted that Mr. Wilson had also supported Mr. Jairam Das's suggestion for a joint conference. Perhaps he did not mean what his words imply. Obviously seduction and abduction as offences punishable under section 366 (abducting a woman for marrying her against her will), section 363 (kidnapping any person from lawful guardianship etc.), section 494 (marrying again during the life time of husband or wife) read with section 109 abetment) and such other sections of the Indian Penal Code, even if the girls are given away or rather sold away in marriage. I contend that the system of seduction and abduction is immoral in itself and the giving away of girls in marriage is no cover for its shamefulness. "This system should therefore be suppressed with a heavy hand as suggested by Justice Sen of the Allahabad High Court." Side by side with such efforts social workers should organise centres where, in view of the scarcity of girls for marriage in certain parts of the Panjab, Sindh and elsewhere, men in need of wives may go and find them by honourable negotiations. So much vice and crime would thus be prevented. 'The harvest is great but alas the labourers are few."

PHILOSOPHY OF BOYCOTT.

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Foreign Cloth Gone For Ever.

MR. KALELKAR'S REJOINDER.

We publish below a brief reply of Mr. Kakasaheb Kalelkar to Mr. Brailsford's remarks regarding the question of advisability of the continuous boycott of foreign cloth. Mr. Kelelkar maintains that no political bargaining is possible so far as the boycott of foreign cloth is concerned.

Mr. Brailsford could not understand the boycott of foreign cloth for all times. There is confusion. The boycott of "British" goods and the boycott of "foreign" cloth are totally different things. The boycott of foreign cloth is the negative side of a healthy protection to Indian cloth Manufacture. From times immemorial India has been growing its own cotton and until recently was supplying cloth to many countries the world over. Manufacture of cloth is a staple industry of India. It is the indispensable supplement to Indian agriculture. Boycott of foreign cloth therefore is not a political move but is a national vital necessity. Even under Swaraj we shall have to boycott all foreign cloth. We cannot therefore bargain for Swaraj with Britain in terms of the boycott of foreign cloth. Independent India may form an alliance with Japan but can never allow Japanese cloth to compete with the cloth of Indian manufacture for generations to come.

Boycott of British goods stands on a different footing altogether. A free India will certainly want many things of British manufacture which we may not be able to profitably manufacture in India. We shall have no objection to purchasing these things from Britain. After our political quarrel is settled. A free and strong India will naturally try to foster as many industries as are compatible with national health and well being. These should automatically supplant equivalent things of British Manufacture but there will be so many things which Britain alone can profitably supply to us. These things we shall always welcome when our trade relations become natural and honourable.

PROGRESSIVE BOYCOTT

To-day trade with Britain is no trade at all. Political domination, artificial manipulation of currency, a vicious ratio and a continuous drain have all conspired to make our trade with Britain a travesty and a tragedy. The Nation must cultivate enough strength to put a stop to this natural state of things. It is therefore that the Congress has declared a progressive boycott of all British goods. This is a temporary weapon or a necessary process of purification.

NECESSARY PURGE.

This boycott of Indo-British trade what a fast is to body suffering from indigestion and poisoned by drugs of all kinds administered by unscrupulous quacks. This boycott is not conceived in hatred of Britain. It is an eye opener. It is a necessary purge. It is a necessary preliminary to healthy trade relations between a free India and chastened Britain. Gandhiji never questioned the legitimacy of this boycott whenever he spoke against it he spoke in terms of expediency. The moral consideration was also there so long as we were anxious to remain within the British Empire we could not in all conscience speak of whipping England by preferring other foreign goods to British goods. With India preferring to live in British India the boycott of British goods would amount to cutting the nose to spite the face but British obstinacy has made the path clear for us. With Independence as our goal we can certainly push forward boycott of all British goods to the utmost of our liability. Every blow of lathi on the heads of patriotic Indians is driving a nail in the coffin of British trade. It will take long before Indian people can be persuaded to revive trade relations with Britain.

Agriculturists' Demand For Revenue Remmission.

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THEIR MISERABLE ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OWING TO ABNORMAL PRICES.

Root Cause Of Buldana Riots: Condemnation Of Same.

NANDURA, Jan. 5.

The following resolutions were passed by the Buldana District Agriculturists' Conference:

Owing to the constant failures of the crops for the last five years and specially this year and as the prtsent rates of Agricultural Products has gone down to the lowest level than what they were even before thirty-five years; the Agricultural expences could not be meeted out of the meagre Products. Due to this the Agriculturist have become nearly bankrupt and has become incapable of his and his familys daily maintenance. Under these circumstances it is impossible for him to pay the land revenue of this year. This Conference therefore resolves that the Land Revenue of this year should be remitted. This Conference further prominantly brings to the notice of the Government that if the remission is not granted this year there will be much discontent amongst the Agriculturist classes.

NO SIGNS OF IMPROVEMENT

The datt put forward and adumbrated by the Government in support of the enhancement of the L. R. In the last remission settlement it is inconsistant and incontrivance with the actual facts and circumstances prevailing then. This fact was brought to the notice of the Government by the Public through various petitions and objections raised through their Councillors but the Government did not pay any head. To-day the condition of the Agriculturist and Land holders have become still worse than what was then. Day by day the prices of the Agriculturist Products are going down by leaps and bounds and the prices and teh lease money of the land have also fallen to the considerable extent. And there are no signs of improvement visible in near or distant future. This has resulted in to the incapacity of the Agriculturist even to pay the Land-Revenue. This Conference, therefore, resolves that the Government even now should in view of the foregoing facts, figures and reasons cancel the enhanced Land Revenue.

DON'T AUCTION FIELDS.

This Conference further resolves that the period of the present 56 class should be extended for two years and the Revenue Authorities should not auction the Fields at least for two years already attached.

This Conference resolves that the Government should not recover the Takvi Loan that has already been advanced to the Agriculturist for atleast two years hence and should grant new and additional Takvi Loan on the large scale.

AGRARIAN RIOTS.

Recently in Buldana Dist. specially in Mehekar and Chikhali Taluka there have been several so called agrarian riots resulting in the looting and plundering of the crops and the houses of many Sahukars and Land holders and thus causing harm to their person and property. This Conference condemns the perpetrators for these riots and down rightly condemns the action of the Government in not giving prompt help when the help was solicited by the Sahukars and the Landlords.

This Conference congratulates the Agriculturist of the Gujarat specially of "Bardoli" for their sacrifices and the splendid work they have done for the Country. This Conference congratulates those patriots and Satyagrahis who have suffered much in fighting with the Government for the sake of Agriculturist and the Country and gone to Jail.

'ALLEGED DEFALCATION.

European Ex-Manager In Trouble.

The Bombay police have arrested G. Rebmann, a European, for alleged criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 34,901. The accused is said to have defalcated this amount belonging to the firm of Francis Klien at Ballard Estate, while he was the manager of the firm, between June and September 1930.

Deputy Inspector Salaskar, in asking for a remand of the accused to police custody, stated that Rebmann was the Manager of the firm of Francis Klien, and had misappropriated Rs. 34,901 between June and September 1930. This amount is alleged to have been collected by the accused from different constituents of the firm in Bombay. The accused is stated to have left the firm some time back, and the defalcation was discovered recently. A complaint was then lodged with the police, and the accused was arrested.

The Magistrate directed the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 10,000 with one surety for the like amount.

HOW INDIAN AND BRITISH LIBERALS CONSPIRE.

Story Behind Lord Reading's Speech.

LONDON, Jany. 9.

Lord Reading's speech marks tentatively the utmost limit which the Government is likely to go. His endorsement of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's speech confirms what I had indicated in my previous cables that between the British delegates and some of the Indian elder states men determined to take back some constitution there is a sort of tacit agreement that the latter must not press for demands which the Labour Government cannot concede under the present parliamentary conditions.

On careful examination it will be found that concessions in Lord Reading's speech, while apparently an advance in form, is very little improvement in substance on the present status. Defence, external relations, international obligations, Indian States are all reserved. Safe guards suggested regarding finance rob it of all the element of responsibility.

The suggestion that the Viceroy should preside as an active member in the Cabinet and should be able to dismiss Ministers when he disagrees is bound to act as an disintegrating and corrupting influence amongst individuals in the Cabinet. The fact that the Viceroy is irremovable and others are moveable is bound to deter some from disagreeing with him, and thus collective responsibility conceded in name will hardly be cohesive in practice. Then, of course, the Viceroy will have powers to issue ordinances and will be sole authority of law and order.

Lord Reading viewed with some apprehension the position in which the representatives of Native States did not take part in matters which were said to be of purely Indian interest. Thus while important matters of Indian States are beyond the purview of the Federal Legislature, Indian States' representatives according to Lord Reading, must be allowed to share in the deliberations of purely Indian matter. In other words, Indian States' representatives should be used as leadweight in the legislature.—"Liberty," Special Cable.

Follow In Footsteps Of Mahomed Ali And Sjt. Dave

Under the auspices of 'G' Ward Congress Committee, a meeting was held at Kaji Seth's Wadi near Mahim Bazar to condole the deaths of Maulana Mohamed Ali and Sjt. Mohanlal Odhavji Dave who died as a result of firing at Kalbadevi. The Dictator of the 'G' Ward Mr. K. G. Dandekar presided.

The president eulogised the services to the country of Maulana Mohamed Ali, and exhorted the audience to be in the forefront of the Congdess fight and follow in the footsteps of the Maulana and Sjt. Dave. One speaker urged the boycott of Government census.

SEVEREST WINTER IN CHINA.

Over 130 Frozen To Death.

HARBIN RECORDS 55 DEG. BELOW ZERO FAH.

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Shanghai.—Winter in China is the severest in living memory, rivers and canals the chief means of communication are frozen, and great distress prevails. There has been heavy death-roll among the poor and homeless including over 100 frozen to death in Peking since Friday and 30 at Tientsin. There have been many deaths elsewhere, notably at Harbin where the temperature of 55 degrees below zero Fahrenheit has been recorded.—Reuter.

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